

PROGRAMS ARRANGED

Jockey Club Held Meeting Last Night.

HURDLE RACE AND ALSO HANDICAP

Over Three Thousand Dollars
is Hung Up—Spaulding's
Horses Coming Sure.

JUNE 11.

1. Union Feed Company's Cup, half-mile dash, free for all; purse \$100.
2. 2:40 class, trotting and pacing, best two heats in three; purse \$150.
3. Five furlongs dash, Hawaiian bred; purse \$100.
4. California Feed Company Cup, trotting and pacing, Hawaiian bred, free for all; purse \$150.
5. Waikapu Cup, six furlongs dash, free for all; purse \$150. Inner of cup to beat Venus' record of 1:16.
6. Ranier Cup, trotting and pacing, free for all, best two heats in three; purse \$200.
7. Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Cup, one mile dash, Hawaiian bred; purse \$150.
8. 2:24 class, trotting and pacing, best two heats in three; purse \$150.
9. Four and one-half furlongs dash, free for all; purse \$100.
10. Rosita Challenge Cup, one mile, free for all; purse \$200, \$50 added if Vior's record of 1:45 be beaten.
11. Three-eighths mile dash, free for all; purse \$75.
12. Three-eighths mile dash, polo ponies, owners up; cup value \$50.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14.

1. Half mile dash, Hawaiian bred; purse \$100.
2. Merchants' Purse, 3:00 class, trotting and pacing, best two heats in three; purse \$150.
3. Five furlongs dash, free for all; purse \$100.
4. One mile dash, free for all; purse \$150.
5. Gentlemen's driving race, one mile heat, free for all, amateur drivers, open to members of the Hawaiian Jockey Club; cup value \$50.
6. Criterion Cup, one and one-half miles dash, free for all; purse \$200.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15.

1. One and one-sixteenth miles hurdle race, free for all, four hurdles; purse \$50.
2. Six furlongs dash, free for all; purse \$100.
3. 2:14 class, trotting and pacing, best three heats in five; purse \$200.
4. One mile dash, Hawaiian bred; purse \$150.
5. Consolation race, one mile, for non-winners; purse \$100.
6. Jockey Club Cup, one and one-quarter miles handicap, free for all, weights to be announced the previous evening; purse \$300.
7. Pony race, three-eighths mile dash, fourteen hands or under; purse \$75.

Entries close on Saturday, June 8.

The Hawaiian Jockey Club held a rousing meeting last night at the Pacific Club, over thirty members being present, while seventy or more were represented by proxies.

The above program was adopted after considerable discussion, and the way is now cleared for a successful race meeting.

It was stated that the club had been as liberal as it could afford to be in the matter of purses, which total up about \$3,300. The club is considerably in debt, and the executive committee feels that it is incumbent upon them to make every effort to wipe out its liabilities. Next year it is hoped that the club will possess a clean financial bill of health, and be in a position to hang out such purses as will compare favorably with those offered by racing associations on the mainland.

Section 1, Rule 9 of the rules and regulations of the National Trotting Association was suspended for the meeting. The section reads as follows: "As many horses as can be entered by one party, or as many horses trained in the same stable as may be desired, but only one that has been owned and controlled wholly or partly by the same person or persons, or trained in the same stable within ten days preceding the race, can start in any race or heats, but nothing in this restriction shall be construed to prohibit a member from opening a stable or purse race with a condition that nonstarters therein may start two or more of his entries."

The handicapper will be appointed by the executive committee, with the exception of Prince David, who, having a prospective entry for the race, withdrew from the selection. His place will be filled by an appointee of the executive committee.

The judges will be appointed by the executive committee. The rule of the club making it incumbent upon a judge to be a member of the organization was suspended, as it was argued that several of the most capable judges in Honolulu do not belong to the Jockey Club, and by adopting this course their services might be utilized.

J. A. Cummings was elected an honorary member of the club, in recognition of his past services in connection

HAWAII AT EXPOSITION.



OUR CIVILIZATION ON PARADE.

STANFORD'S PILIKIA Another Professor Abandons the Faculty.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., May 3.—Interest in the Ross incident was revived yesterday by the announcement that Professor Arthur O. Lovejoy, associate professor of philosophy, had resigned, and that his resignation had been accepted by President Jordan. Professor Lovejoy's action resulted from his sympathy with the cause of Professors Howard and Ross.

Professor Charles H. Riebler of Harvard, assistant professor of logic, will take Professor Lovejoy's place at the beginning of the new year. In connection with the resignation of Professor Lovejoy the following correspondence has been given out:

Stanford University, April 29.—President D. S. Jordan, My dear sir: Thanking you for the favor of your notice of reappointment, I beg leave at the same time to place in your hands my resignation as associate professor of philosophy, the resignation to take effect either directly or at the end of the semester, as you may think best.

My reasons for taking this step relate both to the dismissal of Professor E. A. Ross in November and to the subsequent policy of the university administration. At the time of the original difficulty you made it known that the removal had taken place contrary to your desire, and that you were not responsible for the act. Facts which came to light, at that time and subsequently, made it seem evident to me that Dr. Ross had been dismissed, partly because of the founder's objection to the participation of university instructors in public political meetings, partly because of her objections to the specific contents of certain of Dr. Ross' public utterances upon matters within the limits of his own specialty and partly because of a fear of vaguely dangerous social tendencies, which it was believed that his teachings, both within and without the university, were likely to foster.

Recently I have been permitted with others of my colleagues to review the whole of the documentary evidence in the case. As a result I am forced to the conclusion that the foregoing conclusions as to the facts in the affair are verified beyond the possibility of further doubt.

The significance of these facts seems to me clear. I do not know what is meant by the somewhat quaint phrase, "Academic freedom." It seems to me itself ready to subvert of interpretation. But I certainly conceive that the dismissal for such reason of an instructor whom the president of the university has regarded as a fit person to retain involves an abridgment of liberties which it is the right and duty of university teachers to demand. Unless the members of our profession show themselves somewhat punctilious in the maintenance of these liberties, especially in privately-endowed institutions, I do not see how either the dignity of the teachers' position or the leadership and social usefulness of universities in our democratic society can be preserved.

It has become increasingly apparent, however, that the administration of this university takes a rather seriously divergent view of the equities involved in the cases that have arisen here during the year. I think it necessary therefore to present my resignation. I need not say that in very many respects I shall sever my connection with the faculty of Stanford University with regret, nor that I shall remember very pleasantly the personal kindness that I have enjoyed during the time of my service under you. I am, very truly yours,

ARTHUR O. LOVEJOY.

Office of the President, Stanford University, April 29.—Prof. Arthur O. Lovejoy, Stanford University—Dear Sir: I have your letter dated April 29, presenting your resignation as associate professor of philosophy.

Without discussion of the reasons on which you base your action, I accept the resignation, to take effect at the end of the present academic year. Very truly yours,

DAVID S. JORDAN, President.

ROWELL RESIGNS FROM PUBLIC WORKS

Succeeded by Marston Campbell
—Various Other Appointments
Gazetted.

The resignation of Assistant Superintendent Rowell of the Public Works has been handed in to take effect on May 31st.

The following appointments and promotions have been made by Superintendent Boyd:

Marston Campbell, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works; T. A. Lloyd, Sr., Road Supervisor; B. H. Wright, Chief Clerk; George C. Ross, first assistant clerk; Manuel R. Cook, second assistant clerk; Miss Nettie Barraclough, stenographer.

E. S. Boyd, Commissioner of Public Lands, has appointed S. Mahulu and George Ross chief and first assistant clerks.

T. A. Lloyd, senior, the new Road Supervisor severed in a similar capacity under the monarchy, also holding office as a deputy in the tax office for the island of Oahu. Mr. Lloyd is a Kamahuna of old standing, having lived in the islands over thirty years.

Acting Governor Cooper presided over the Executive Council yesterday, the time being taken up by the discussion of the appointments and promotions submitted by the heads of departments. General approval was made of the same.

The following names were handed in to the Senate for confirmation in the afternoon by the Acting Governor: J. H. Boyd, Superintendent of Public Works; W. H. Wright, Treasurer and E. S. Boyd, Commissioner of Public Lands. The Senate has deferred action upon the appointments until Friday.

TALES OF WOE FOR M'KINLEY

LOS ANGELES, May 3.—President McKinley will be forced to double his bodyguard when he arrives at Los Angeles. Not that the Indians or anarchists are on the warpath, however, but the danger that threatens is the rush of innocents who would whisper their troubles into the ear of the chief executive, Mayor Snyder is besieged. Each day the beleaguered run his honor to earth and petition his assistance in securing an interview with President McKinley.

"You can do it, mayor," begged an old soldier today. "The president, as a whole lot of you, and I'll be your friend for life. I'm going to have a few more votes in my time, and I will sock every blame in me for you, no matter what you do. Come on, mayor; is it a go?"

More than two score and eleven people have hopes in the pension line. Their attorneys imbued them with the hope, but many moons have passed since their claims were pigeon-holed at Washington. The wounded and widows believe that the president would be pleased to fix up matters, and wish to see him personally while he is in the city. One widow wishes to tell her story to Mrs. McKinley. Mayor Snyder has informed these hopelessly hopeful hoppers that the president is on a pleasure trip. If all applicants of Los Angeles were given a hearing, the nation's executive would be forced to remain in the city for weeks.

The president's attendants are experts in their guardianship, and it is safe to say that not one of the distressed will gain audience with the chief executive. The cranks are also on hand. One simple but earnest son of toil drifted into Mayor Snyder's office yesterday with determination written all over his strong, freckled features.

"Mr. Mayor," he said, "I jest want to say that while the president is here is a good time to investigate the Third street tunnel. We could have Mr. McKinley go up there with you and a committee and look over the whole thing. The president could see just how the whole thing stands, and he could fix the business up. It's a great chance, mayor."

"But, like David," he said, "we are far from being exhausted; the Boer commandos are able to go on fighting indefinitely. We have combatants, arms and ammunition in sufficient quantities. It is useless to hope to reduce us by lassitude or extermination."

FIRE CLAIMS SESSION.

The Commissioners Meet and Consider Preliminaries.

The fire claims commission held a long session this morning at the Chamber of Commerce with all the members present. No date is yet announced for the hearing of claims, but there is a possibility of the preliminary work being concluded tomorrow.

It is not likely that any claims will be heard for two or three weeks, as the commissioners have arranged to give ample advertised notice of the date in order that all claimants may get posted in ample time before the session begins.

This morning was taken up with deciding on the reading of the form in

Max Regie, Mayor of Alajuela, and the editor of La Revancha du Peuple, fought in a restaurant over statements made by Regie against the editor. Regie was struck in the head by two bullets.

The old Central Music Hall of Chicago, in which Emma Albert, Clara Louise Kellogg, James Russell Lowell, Matthew Arnold, Jan MacLaren, Wendell Phillips, John B.rough, John I. Stoddard and other celebrities had appeared, is being demolished. It was erected twenty-two years ago.

TALK WITH OOM PAUL

Thanks God for the
Troubles of
Britain.

THINKS FREEDOM
MAY YET COME

More Than Willing to Submit
Transvaal's Claims to
Arbitration.

PARIS, May 3.—An interview with Mr. Kruger appears in the Matin. The former president of the Transvaal was seen in a modest little inn at Utrecht, where he is stopping for the moment. His eyes have been very much improved by recent operations, and he can now dispense with spectacles.

Sitting in front of a table, with a Bible under his left hand, Mr. Kruger delivered himself of an important statement to which further significance was given by the presence of the Orange Free State delegate, Herr Fischer.

Mr. Kruger began by announcing that on Saturday next he proposed retiring into the country for complete rest. The little village of Hilbersum, not far from Utrecht, has been selected for his abode. Nothing has yet been decided regarding his trip to America. Mr. Kruger will undertake the journey if his strength permits, and if there is any hope of gaining advantage for the Boer cause.

Pointing to Herr Fischer, the aged president declared that the two republics were indissolubly united. "Herr Fischer," he said, "is fighting for the same cause as my heroic friend, President Steyn. The two presidents and the two commanding generals, Botha and De Wet, will share the same fate."

On being questioned regarding reliance he placed on the Boer official telegrams and statements in Parliament, Mr. Kruger, half rising from his armchair, declared:

"The British government, British telegraph and the British press always try to make this much"—and he measured his little finger—"look like this much," and he extended both arms.

"I am persuaded everything is going well out there, precisely because our enemies continue to dissimulate and travesty facts."

"As regards General Botha's negotiations, the public knows from the blue book and the reading of General Botha's last dispatch that it was the British general who first made proposals. Never did the Boer general refuse to listen. We do not fight except for peace. We are not conquerors, but, although General Botha listened to the British proposals, he never uttered a word of equivocation on the subject of independence. Independence is the only treasure we cherish, even if we have to sacrifice all others."

"It is for this reason our citizens forsake their farms and sacrificed their lives, and our women and children now suffer temporary servitude in the enemy's camp."

"And," added the president, with still more emphasis, "if the English were not blind, if they considered their own interests well, if they were not hopelessly enslaved by error and injustice, they would recognize the independence we demand, because in the hope of safeguarding it, we shall be ready to make many concessions and sacrifices, and, moreover, it would assure peace forever for South Africa."

The subject of arbitration being next broached, Mr. Kruger expressed his entire readiness to submit all questions to the arbitration of an impartial tribunal, not even excepting the question of independence.

"We would sacrifice our liberty," he said, "if the verdict of arbitration decided that one or the other of the republics had done anything to forfeit it. But on that point we are at ease."

Here the Bible was invoked. Mr. Kruger reading a passage from the Lord and asks if there be any spot or blemish in him or whether he had committed any misdemeanor.

"But, like David," he said, "we are far from being exhausted; the Boer commandos are able to go on fighting indefinitely. We have combatants, arms and ammunition in sufficient quantities. It is useless to hope to reduce us by lassitude or extermination."

He ended by expressing thanks to Providence for the manifold complications with which the British Empire is now beset at other points of the globe, which one day will compel it to release its prey.

ARRESTED FOR LIBEL.

Pension Attorney is Charged With Misrepresentation.

SAN JOSE, May 3.—C. S. Howe, a San Francisco pension agent, was arrested in the Victory theater here tonight for libel, the complainant being B. F. Wilson of San Francisco, representing the law firm of Charles and William King of Washington, D. C.

The complaint charges young Howe with distributing circulars among discharged soldiers, misrepresenting the Washington firm, and stating that they were a fraud and that they had been obtaining money from pension applicants under false pretenses.

The wireless telegraph on Hawaii has formed a combination with the telephone company.

Attorney General Says Special Session May Consider Only Appropriations.

"The Organic Act provides that legislative failure to pass appropriation bills shall create an obligation, not upon the head of any department to supply such appropriations, but upon the Governor to call the Legislature 'in extra session for

The extension of the specifically lim-

THOMAS C. BILGWAY,
Attorney for Melvin Bellmont's Assets.

Now and then there was a lull in the fight. During these breaks in action the waterfronters would retreat to Wilder's wharf to hold councils of war. One of them was to split their force, one part to make a flank movement on the enemy

On the inside side of King about some distance beyond Palace Street, there is what appears to be on the outside a typical Japanese entrance. It is laid across the road and the interior of the ground floor is entered from the outside view by an elaborate lattice of bamboo and painted wood. Japanese style gates in the main way.

Fifty men of the sailors' union were on the Navy wharf shortly before 10 o'clock to see that certain shipping masters did not put a non-union crew aboard the bark Palmyra. The attempt to put the crew aboard, however, did not come off at the expected time, so the main body of men left the wharf after stationing guards about the vessel.

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Steamship Companies.

Montana's new Senator, Paris Gibson, is a popular man in Minneapolis. Minn. He started the first woolen mill in that city, but failed in the panic of 1897, owing his employees nearly \$10,000. Soon after Gibson went to Montana, and a decade later returned to Minneapolis and paid off every cent of his indebtedness, with interest at 7 per cent.

A new jungle story: The lioness: "I hope it won't hurt your feelings, dear, but the report is being circulated that our husband is a milk-sucker." The tiger (astounded): "Alas! I have good reasons for thinking that it's only so." The lioness: "Yes! What assured you?" The tiger: "The three—four of five times, lately, I've caught the scent of milk on his breath." From *Explains*.

TUNNELING HALEAKALA

Trying to Get More
Water for the
Ranches.

NEWS NOTES OF MAUI'S FAIR ISLE

Negro Boy Arrested—Another
Paper for Wailuku—Labor
of the Blacks.

WAILUKU, Maui, May 11.—The News says: The News is indebted to Mr. Carl Waldeyer, an experienced California gravel miner, for some interesting notes relative to the possibility of developing water for the use of cattle ranches by tunneling into the sides of Haleakala.

At the request of Dr. Raymond Mr. Waldeyer recently spent several days at Kahikini ranch, examining the system of tunnels already inaugurated. Some water has been developed, but it is too soon yet to tell whether the water is seepage from the recent heavy rains, or whether it is a permanent flow.

Mr. Waldeyer, however, states from his observation that he feels convinced that there are layers of impervious strata near enough the surface to be reached by an intelligent construction of lateral tunnels. The water carried by these strata never comes to the surface, but finds its way to the sea underground. Just how a long dry spell would affect these subterranean streams is a problem which must be solved by the test of actual experiment, but Mr. Waldeyer is inclined to the belief, from his recent observations, that permanent water can be obtained in limited quantities, which would, however, be amply sufficient for stock purposes.

Dr. Raymond deserves credit for his experiments in this direction, and if they prove successful, which Mr. Waldeyer does not seem to doubt, it will be only a question of time till the side of Haleakala will be honeycombed with water-bearing tunnels. These tunnels will have to be so located as to tap the surface of impervious strata, which carry permanent water, and a system of cross tunnels run so as to catch all the water of the strata. This may be only a small amount in each tunnel, but it would require only a permanent flow of a few miners' inches of water to amply supply a stock ranch.

Most of the ranches, notably Kahikini, extended from top of Haleakala to the sea, and while the best pasturage is high up on the mountain side, stock have to travel down to near sea level for water. A successful solution of the tunnel proposition will mean thousands of dollars to the stock raisers, and much is hoped from the experiments being made by Dr. Raymond.

Other stock raisers, notably Colonel Cornwell, have employed Mr. Waldeyer to expert their ranches, with a view of developing water, and great interest is felt in the result.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From practical tests it seems that the plantations will not be able to import a desirable class of negro laborers in sufficient quantities to answer their needs. Porto Rican labor seems more available, and the present indications are that an abundance of that class of labor will soon be available to the exclusion of much of the worthless labor now on the islands.

William Sharp, a negro boy from Alabama, was arrested for stealing fifty cents worth of pork at Camp 5 Store, Spreckelsville, and was convicted of the theft by Judge McKay of the District Court at Wailuku this week.

It is currently rumored that there is a movement on foot to start another newspaper in Wailuku. The News extends the glad hand to its prospective hated rival.

The Pala plantation is putting up a large corrugated iron workshop furnished to date, near the Pala mill.

W. E. Shaw, the Nahuiku cane planter, was a visitor to Wailuku this week. He reports that it is unusually hot and dry on east Maui.

W. O. Smith of Honolulu was a guest of the "Maui" this week, having come over on the Kinau, returning to Honolulu by Thursday's Mauna Loa.

Captain Keola is rapidly recovering from the injuries which he recently received in an altercation with an unregenerate bronco. He now rides a meek looking bay with a limp tail.

Dr. Raymond, who by the way, is developing into a full-fledged vaquero, came down from Kahikini ranch on Thursday evening, and reports everything flourishing up in the woods.

Senator H. P. Baldwin came over on Tuesday's Kinau, and spent Wednesday inspecting the "Big Four" plantations, returning to Honolulu on Thursday's Mauna Loa to assist at the extra session.

Andrew Fairley, former water luna at Wailuku, but recently of Puna plantation, Hawaii, is a guest at Schrader's new hotel. His health was quite impaired, and he very sensibly came to Wailuku to recuperate.

Mr. Carl Waldeyer, who is acquiring a reputation as an expert on water tunnels, recently spent several days at Kahikini ranch, investigating tunnel propositions at the ranch, which will develop an increased supply of water.

Mr. Sarah Wakefield, who, with her daughter Naomi, went down to death on the ill-fated ship *Demeter*, is declared by the courts of California to have died after her daughter.

THE DRAMA ON A PLANTATION

Amateur Actors Play for Sweet
Charity's Sake at
Kohala.

KOHALA PLANTATION, Hawaii, May 10.—A dramatic entertainment was given in Kohala Social Hall on Saturday, the 4th inst., which had for its object the purchasing of false hands for a native who had lost both his own in an unfortunate accident. The first part of the program was a one-act farce by Alfred Dunn, entitled "My Neighbor's Wife," with the following cast:

Mr. Somerton, an artist..... Mr. T. C. Paetow
Timothy Brown, a city broker..... D. Shanks
Jonathan Smith, a tailor..... H. P. King
Mrs. Somerton..... Miss Maud Wright
Mrs. Brown, Timothy Brown's wife..... Mrs. J. Hall
Mrs. Smith, Jonathan Smith's wife..... Miss Evelyn Van Deerin
Mrs. Evelyn Van Deerin..... Miss Evelyn Van Deerin

In the interval which followed a vocal solo by Mrs. John Hind and a trio by Mesdames Hind, Bond and Austin were beautifully sung and heartily encored. Then followed the second play, also a one-act farce, entitled "Lend Me Five Shillings," with the cast, as follows:

Mr. Goughly..... Mr. H. P. King
Captain Phobbs..... Mr. F. C. Paetow
Captain Spruce..... Mr. E. E. Olding
Mr. Moreland..... Mr. J. Hall
Mrs. Spruce..... David Shanks
Mrs. Major Phobbs..... Mrs. E. E. Olding
Mrs. Captain Phobbs..... Miss Maud Wright

The plays were so well rendered and free from the amusing hitches, one almost always expects in amateur acting, that scarcely one player could be singled out. Perhaps the "make up" of Messrs. King and Shanks added somewhat to their fame. It took the audience some time to realize that the corpulent, be-whiskered Adonises were the slim, tall young men so well known in Kohala.

Miss Maud Wright's acting was good indeed. She certainly can portray a dignified matron besides one with a keen sense of humor, and created much amusement in her treatment of the amorous Brown and Smith. The Misses Van Deerin did so well and looked so charming that it seemed as if their errand husbands did not deserve the forgiveness so freely extended in the end. In the second play Messrs. King and Shanks kept up their good work, whilst Mr. Paetow seemed to have so warmed up as to excel himself. He looked and acted the choleric, kooky Army captain to the letter. Mrs. E. E. Olding, a very youthful and pretty widow with the serious duty of looking after her flitting sister-in-law—and rather inclined to stir up hearts herself—grasped perfectly both the grave and gay demanded of her. The other parts taken by Mr. Hall and Mr. E. E. Olding, while not so prominent, were so well done as to draw them to more important parts in future. Altogether the large audience felt highly pleased, and the actors must feel encouraged—not only by the good opinions won, but by the thought, "This well do so much for charity."

ABOUT TOWN.
Doan's Backache Kidney Pills in Honolulu.
Readers of the Honolulu papers are familiar with it. At first it created considerable excitement. Week after week went by and the good people of Honolulu ceased to wonder and settled down to the fact that what so many of the neighbors said must be true. Any medicine that is endorsed like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills by our own citizens soon becomes a household remedy. Ask any citizen of Honolulu what will cure kidney trouble and the answer invariably is "Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Mr. Charles Comey, of Cyclomere street, this city, is one of the many persons who have tried Doan's Backache Kidney Pills with great advantage. He relates his experience thus: "I have been a hack driver for a number of years past and this is an occupation in which, through exposure to weather and much jumping up and down from the vehicle, one is particularly liable to kidney complaint. I suffered myself, from a lame back for a long while, and in my anxiety to get rid of it tried several things which did not reach the root of my trouble. An advertisement acquainted me with what grand work Doan's Backache Kidney Pills were doing, and I got some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I used them and with very much profit, for they relieved my back wonderfully."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands. Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

American Naval Charts in Demand.

A great number of inquiries which have been recently received from foreign navies by Captain C. C. Todd, chief hydrographer of the navy, attest to the remarkable prestige this branch of our naval service has gained abroad. Our hydrographic service is conceded to be more advanced and complete than that of any other navy in the world, and foreign navies are endeavoring to emulate the example set by our own advance in this line. Requests for information on various points come from Spain, France, Greece and practically all of the European nations, and all proper information is given without reserve.

In some cases foreign naval authorities have offered to pay for valuable bits of information, concerning a reef, perhaps, which is uncharted on their own maps or the unknown depth of water in some channel. But all that is asked in return by the Hydrographic Office is that the inquiry contribute to the knowledge already in hand at Washington so far as possible. The plus charts which are issued monthly by the officers are fast gaining an almost universal reputation. They give accurate data of strictly technical nature, weather forecasts for the ensuing month, covering practically the whole world.



LATEST SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK SUGAR ADVICES.

The latest sugar advices from San Francisco are contained in Williams, Diamond & Co.'s circular, dated May 2, with extra of May 3, indicating that prices have advanced. This circular, furnished by Schaefer & Co., is as follows:

May 3.—Our latest sugar telegram from New York, dated May 2, 1901, at hand this afternoon, reads as follows: "Spot sales today 250 tons Cuba centrifugals 96 degree test at 4 1/2c. Granulated unchanged. Beets unchanged."

These figures consequently establish basis for 96 degree centrifugals this date in New York, 4 1/2c; San Francisco, 3 7/8c.

Sugar.—Confirming yesterday's quotations, we have now to advise that prices were again advanced ten points in the local market this morning. Western Sugar Refining Co.'s latest list for California, Oregon and Washington being as follows: Domingos, half barrels, 6.50c; boxes, 6.75c; Cubes A, crushed and fine crushed, 5.50c; Powdered, 5.85c; Candy Granulated, 5.85c; Dry Granulated, fine, 5.75c; Dry Granulated, coarse, 5.75c; Confectioners' A, 5.75c; Fruit Granulated, 5.80c; Magnolia A, 5.55c; Extra C, 5.25c; Golden C, 5.15c. Similar advances were made for export, the price today for Nevada, Idaho, Alaska and Hawaiian Islands being 5.50c for dry granulated.

May 2.—Sugar.—Prices in the local market have advanced, April 17, 10 points, per Western Sugar Refining Co.'s latest list for California, Oregon and Washington. Similar advances were made for export, price today for Nevada, Idaho, Alaska and Hawaiian Islands being 5.50c for dry granulated.

Basis.—April 3 to 10, no sales; 11, spot sale 1,400 tons at 4 1/2c, and on same date cost and freight sale 700 tons at 4.00c; 12 to 16, no sales; 17, "to arrive" sale 1,000 tons at 4 1/2c, and on same date cost and freight sale 800 tons at 4.15c, and likewise on same date, cost and freight sale 750 tons at 4.20c; 18, cost and freight sale 200 tons at 4.25c; 19 and 20, no sales; 21, cost and freight sale 300 tons at 4.30c; 22, cost and freight sale 300 tons at 4.35c; 23 and 24, no sales; 25, "to arrive" sale 1,100 tons at 4 1/2c; 27, no sales; 28, cost and freight sale 350 tons at 4.30c, and on same date cost and freight sale 1,500 tons at 4.35c; 29, cost and freight sale 2,000 tons at 4.25c; May 1, "to arrive" sale 800 tons at 4 1/2c, establishing basis for 96 degree centrifugals in New York on that date, 4 1/2c; San Francisco, 3 7/8c.

New York Refined.—No change from March 9 to April 9, advanced on that date 2c. This quotation prevailed until April 17, on which date it again advanced to 5.30c, equal to 5.15c net cash, since which no change reported.

London Beets.—April 4 to 8, 8s 11 1/4d; 9 and 10, 9s; 11, 8s 11 1/4d; 12 to 16, 8s 10 1/2d; 17 to 19, 9s; 20, 8s 10 1/2d; 21, 9s; 22 and 24, 9s 0 3/4d; 25 and 26, 9s 1 1/4d; 27 to 29, 9s 0 3/4d; 30, 9s 1 1/4d; May 1, 9s 2 1/4d.

London Cables.—April 27 quotes Java No. 15 D. S., 11s 6d; fair refining, 10s 9d; same date last year, 12s 10 1/2d and 11s 9d respectively. April beets, 9s 0 3/4d, against 10s 6d same time last year; May beets 9s 0 3/4d, against 10s 6d same time last year.

Stock.—Willitt & Gray report April 25, United States four ports in all hands, estimated April 24, 136,300 tons, against 177,092 tons, same time last year. Six principal ports of Cuba, estimated April 23, 296,000 tons against 103,897 tons last year. Total stock in all principal countries by cable April 25, at latest uneven dates 1,733,300 tons, against 1,475,722 tons; increase over last year, 257,578 tons. Total sugar crop of the world, estimated grand total cane and beet sugar to April 15, 5,551,881 tons, against 5,443,983 tons last year; estimated increase in the world's production, 1,067,898 tons.

Cuba Centrifugals.—Receipts at the Cuban seaports are decreasing, but ninety-nine centrals are still at work, and it would seem that a total production of 600,000 tons will be reached. The committee from the Cuban Constitutional Convention now in consultation with Government officials at Washington respecting the future relations between the two countries, is desirous of reciprocity in the form of duty on sugar imported into the United States from Cuba, but any such arrangement would have to receive the approval of Congress before becoming effective.

Eastern and Foreign Markets.—Throughout the month of April the market for raws in New York has shown a gradual but continuous improvement, and while at first offerings were light and sellers indifferent, later on the advent of speculators in the market coincident with increased receipts, transactions have been more numerous. Latest mail advices under date of April 27, indicate a steady and firm market with buyers at current quotations, the tone and tendency favoring sellers.

Fluctuations have been observable in the European beet market; nevertheless prices have been fairly well maintained in spite of the falling off in demand from England, where previously large purchases had been made in anticipation of the imposition of import duties. At present it appears that the offerings of beet sugars are at prices above the parity of the market in New York, although holders evinced for a time considerable anxiety to effect sales in this country.

The demand for refined, while quite moderate during the early part of the month in review, improved considerably, but about the time that another advance was looked for, the interruption to and delay in shipments caused by phenomenal bad weather throughout all the eastern half of the United States, had the depressing effect on business generally. Latest reports indicate a moderate demand with little probability of an immediate change in prices.

Charters.—Market has continued dull and inanimate since our last, with one vessel closed at 22s 6d orders, but during the week past we have had good and timely rains, and with a decline in wheat caused by same and a better feeling in consuming markets, an advance has been paid, with transactions of several vessels spot and "to arrive" at 35s orders.

Lumber Rates.—No change for the better in lumber business.

Exchange.—London 60 days sight, \$4.85 1/2 to \$4.85 3/4; demand, \$4.88 3/4 to \$4.89; New York regular 7 1/2c; telegraphic, 12 1/2c.

CURING THE TARO BLIGHT

Editor Advertiser: I submit herewith a preliminary report of observations upon the taro disease which is making such destruction with the taro crops. I also suggest a possible remedy.

The disease seems to be caused by a fungus growth, or bacteria. The external symptoms indicate that such is the case, and the attempts to make cultures of the disease germ also seem to lead to this conclusion. Assuming these facts to be correct, we suggest as a remedy a free application of slaked lime to the taro patches, say about a ton or ton and a half per acre. The theory assumed is that the bacteria or fungus will not thrive in neutral or slightly alkaline soils. It is well known that the taro patches, after long use become sour as well as leached of fertilizing elements, lime being one of the most necessary of these elements. Our analysis of taro patch soil show that the percentage of lime is smaller than that of the unwashed lands. It is noticed, too, that the disease does not attack taro planted on new soils, or soils which have not been worn out by constant use.

The suggestion, made by some of the investigators to let the land lie idle for a number of years, coincides with the slaked lime remedy theory. When the soil is left uncultivated for a number of years the organic acids (formed by decaying organic matter), are allowed to decompose, and thus the soil finally resumes its neutral condition. By the application of slaked lime, the soil will be made neutral at once, and thus obviate the necessity of letting the land lie fallow for years to accomplish the same result.

Practical experiments have been under way for some months, the results of which will not be known for some little time. The only satisfactory test, however, will be to make cultures of the disease germ, in order that it may be isolated, and studied under all conditions (soil, neutral, acid and alkaline mediums). Then as a final test, healthy taro should be inoculated with the germ, and left for one year's growth. The experiment is certainly worthy of trial, and we trust that the Experiment Station will take the matter in hand, and encourage the taro growers to experiment in a practical way as has been suggested.

We are indebted to Dr. Shorey for the preliminary germ culture tests, and we desire to express our thanks for his hearty co-operation in the work.

G. F. SEDGWICK.

The safe in Kuby's billiard parlors was opened Saturday by thieves and \$130 stolen.
Los Angeles, Pasadena and San Pedro are to be connected by electric car lines.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

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NIPPON MARU	MAY 10	AMERICA MARU	MAY 14		
PERU	MAY 15	PERU	MAY 21		
COPTIC	MAY 22	GALIC	MAY 28		
AMERICA MARU	JUNE 5	HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 7		
PEKING	JUNE 12	CHINA	JUNE 13		
GALIC	JUNE 21	DORIC	JUNE 23		
HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 29	NIPPON MARU	JUNE 30		
CHINA	JULY 7	PERU	JULY 8		
COPTIC	JULY 15	COPTIC	JULY 16		
NIPPON MARU	JULY 24	AMERICA MARU	JULY 24		
PERU	AUG. 1	PERU	AUG. 3		
COPTIC	AUG. 9	GALIC	AUG. 13		
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 17	HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 20		
PEKING	AUG. 24	CHINA	AUG. 27		

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Sterling Blue Flame Stoves

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BAR WANTS THIRD JUDGE

Resolution to Be
Passed by That
Body.

NO CHANGES IN JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Hawaii's Lawyers Believe it Un-
wise to Have Courts Merged
Into One Body.

"Resolved, That the attention of the President of the United States be called by the Bar Association of the Hawaiian Islands to Act 19 of the Session Laws of 1901, providing for the appointment of three Judges of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit in place of two, as heretofore.
"Resolved, That the increase in the number of Judges for the First Circuit, thus provided for by the Legislature, has been rendered necessary by the great increase of legal work in the Circuit Court of the First Circuit and that said increase was provided for in response to the unanimous request of the Bar Association of the Hawaiian Islands.
"Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to nominate and appoint a Third Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands, in accordance with said Act of the Legislature."

This resolution, presented by A. L. C. Atkinson at the special meeting of the Bar Association held on Saturday morning in the Ewa court room of the Judiciary Building, was unanimously adopted.

The resolution was brought about by the introduction and unanimous adoption of Lorrin Andrews' motion, as follows:

It is the sense of the Hawaiian Bar Association that we are opposed to any change in the Judiciary system, whereby the Supreme Court and the several Circuit Courts of the Territory of Hawaii would be merged into one judicial body.

W. O. Smith said that originally he had favored the proposition to merge the judiciary into one body, and had signed a petition to that effect, but upon mature consideration, he had come to the conclusion that this method of having the Supreme Court justices handle probate and chamber matters, as circuit judges, and then review their acts as Supreme Court judges, would be very unwise, and he was decidedly against the proposition. He favored the adoption of Mr. Andrews' motion, which carried unanimously. The committee having the matter of drafting a bill for the reorganization of the judiciary reported through Mr. Weaver, that nothing had been done, and this left the way open for the adoption of the resolution as above.

Fifteen applications for admission to the Bar Association were reported by the committee appointed to secure new members, the names being as follows: W. Austin Whiting, Alfred S. Hartwell, Wade Warren Thayer, W. J. Robinson, C. C. Bittling, L. A. Thurston, J. A. Matthiewmann, E. C. Peters, J. Alfred Magoon, Frank Andrade, F. M. Brooks, Abraham Lewis, Jr., Lyle Dickey, H. A. Bigelow and F. W. Milverton.

Each applicant was balloted upon, according to the provisions of the constitution and by-laws, and all elected to membership without opposition.

Three Lives Lost.

LITTLE CURRENT, Great Manitoulin Island, Ont., May 3.—The steamer Germanic reports that last night when off Gore Bay light the tug Tecumseh was sighted in a disabled condition. The captain of the tug asked that he be towed to Gore Bay, and the Germanic gave her a line. After proceeding some distance the captain of the Tecumseh hailed the steamer, saying they were sinking. The tug was brought alongside and two men and a woman were taken off, when the tug suddenly lurched and sank, carrying down with it the captain, whose name was not ascertained, his sister and a Toronto man named Forbes.

Hawaiian School Exhibit.

The Department of Public Instruction which controls the schools of the Hawaiian Islands, is sending to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., a display of school children's work. The Senate at Honolulu voted \$3,500 to defray the expenses, and Miss Rose Davidson, a native of the islands, was chosen to accompany the exhibit. The steamship Sierra brought the exhibit to this city, and also the young lady, the first woman ever commissioned by the Hawaiian Legislature for work of any kind. Miss Davidson is assistant secretary and school agent of the Department of Public Instruction. She has Hawaiian blood and sturdy Scotch in her veins.—San Francisco Examiner.

Hitting his pal: Wicked Willie—"Paw, I was good yesterday and went to Sunday-School, when Tommy wanted me to go to Schomer Park and see the monkey in a cage. Ain't you goin' to give me somethin' for it. Paw—"No, my son, you should be good because it is right to be good." Wicked Willie—"Ah, gwan, didn't you tell me the last time you licked me that you didn't want your little boy to grow up good fer nothin'?"—Montreal Star.

EDWARD S. BOYD, THE NEW LAND COMMISSIONER



EDWARD S. BOYD was born in Honolulu, December 4, 1870. He is the youngest son of the late Edward H. Boyd and Maria Adams, and was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. E. Strelitz at the age of one year. He received his primary instruction in the public schools on Kauai, and then went to St. Albans College, which was under control of A. T. Atkinson. He was last under the tutelage of Rev. A. Mackintosh, principal of the

Royal School. For a time he worked as a sugar boiler on one of the plantations. Mr. Boyd entered the Interior Department in November, 1892, under G. N. Wilcox as minister, when upon the retirement of Col. C. P. Iaukea he became Secretary and Sub-agent of Public Lands of the Fifth Land District. He is a member of the Hawaiian Lodge No. 21, Honolulu Chapter Royal Arch Masons, and is a Mason of the thirty-second degree.

COMMERCIAL.

The Portuguese Society, Santo Antonio, is soon to erect a two-story building on Vineyard street between Emma and Miller streets, for the use of the society. The plans were drawn by Patten & Kearney, who will also erect the structure at a cost of \$7,100. The lower floor will be arranged for store purposes. The upper story will be devoted entirely to the use of the Santo Antonio Society. There will be a main hall 42x70, finished in oils. There will also be four large rooms for general lodge purposes, so that they can be sub-let to other fraternal societies during the week without interference with the owners.

The society has grown in numbers to such an extent in the last two years that a building was necessary to house them. The financial condition of the society is also well established, that it was deemed wise to invest the money in this manner. It has a membership of 700 persons. The two stories on the lower floor have already been spoken for, but have not been leased.

PUNA BONDS PLACED BY DILLINGHAM AND ROBINSON.

Messrs. B. F. Dillingham and M. P. Robinson have been in San Francisco for several weeks perfecting their financial arrangements for the various enterprises in which they are interested. By the mail which arrived on the Nippon Maru Thursday news was received that they had secured bonds approximating \$500,000 for the Puna plantation, with good prospects for placing the remaining \$500,000 worth of bonds, the company having authorized a total issue of \$1,000,000. This will insure the continuance of the development of the plantation on the scale heretofore contemplated. The first crop, amounting to 550 acres, will be ground this fall at the Olua mill. The second crop now in the course of planting is estimated at 1,100 acres. Whether the second crop will be ground at the Olua mill or in a mill erected by the Puna plantation itself is not yet decided.

NEW FLOW OF WATER DISCOVERED FOR OLUA PLANTATION.
Report was received from the Olua plantation that a large amount of flowing water has been discovered at an elevation of about 3,000 feet. This is in addition to the streams now being led by flumes through the plantation at an elevation of about 2,000 feet. The new streams are flowing underground in the lava fields and should furnish water enough to flume all of the plantation land above the present flumed lands, as well as a large amount of land owned by outsiders.

HEAVY DROP IN POLLITZ ISLAND SECURITIES IN SAN FRANCISCO.
A heavy drop in the Pollitz holdings of Island securities took place in San Francisco, according to the latest advices, in which Honolulu and Onomea suffered. This was due to the stopping of the Onomea dividend and the reducing of the Honolulu dividends. This will not have much effect on the local market, as the Pollitz list of stocks is but little dealt in in Honolulu, being confined mostly to San Francisco. The Examiner of May 2 says: "As compared with Wednesday's closing quotations, Honolulu, Paaubau, Hutchinson, Makaweli and Kilauea Sugar were lower; Honolulu sold up to \$27 during the day and closed at \$26.75."

ACTIVITY NOTICEABLE IN BUILDING CIRCLES.

The architects are all busy preparing plans for dwellings which are to be built in the residence districts. College Hills is receiving attention from the best architects in the city, and all are striving to present a style of architecture which will make that suburb one of the prettiest we have. The plans now being drawn are for substantial, permanent homes, and have less of the gingerbread affectation than is to be found in many of the late structures. Large buildings are being contemplated and the architects are active in the preparation of the preliminary plans and elevations.

CENTRAL UNION CHURCH ALTERATIONS.

One of the features of the rearrangement of buildings is in connection with the auditorium of Central Union Church whereby the seating capacity will be increased, both in the gallery and in the main part. The galleries may be moved outward so as to extend over the lower body of the church, adding several rows of seats along the sides. An extension will also be made on the lower floor back toward the entrance hallways. It is estimated that the change will give seats for at least 275 additional people.

BUILDINGS FOR THE HAWAII EXPERIMENT STATION.

Architect Traphagen has prepared plans for an office building and dwelling for Jared Smith, special agent in charge of the Hawaii Experiment Station, located in the Makiki hills. The office and house are not pretentious structures, but are well adapted for the purposes to which Mr. Smith will put them. Tenders for erecting the same are to be called at once, and work will commence at an early date.

OIL AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR COAL ON PLANTATIONS.

Colonel William Duncanson of this city has completed arrangements to begin using Beaumont oil for fuel in operating the machinery on his extensive plantation near Eagle Lake, in Colorado county.

He is erecting there a rice mill with a capacity of 1,000 barrels per day, which will be completed in time for handling the present rice crop, which will begin coming in about September 1.

He is erecting near by an extensive sugar factory which will have a capacity of 1,200 tons of cane per day, and the construction of which will cost \$350,000. There is also machinery for pumping for irrigation and other purposes.

The plantation, owned exclusively by Colonel Duncanson, embraces 3,000 acres in rice and 3,800 in cane, besides which he has interests in extensive tracts near by. He says that much of the product of about 50,000 acres along the line of the Cane Belt railroad will come to these new mills.

The first order of oil, 2,000 barrels, has been made from the Guffy company. This is the initial start to the general introduction of oil to be used in running machinery on plantations in this vicinity. A portion of this first order will be used by Vineyard, Woehner & Co. for running machinery on plantations adjacent to that of Colonel Duncanson. He estimates that the saving by the use of oil in the place of wood and coal will amount to at least 33 1-3 per cent, and he thinks it may in the long run amount to considerably more.—Houston Post.

Spoils for the Victors.

The new appointments give general satisfaction, but the new incumbents should remember that the independent men who secured the offices for them, and that their party should be recognized in the patronage of the new "ministers." We are glad to see that Land Commissioner Boyd, who is a true Hawaiian, has made Stephen Mahaulu his chief clerk. It never pays for a chief of a department which is of a political nature, to become "hookana," or try to kick against the majority. If he does he will be turned down, because majority rules in America.—Independent.

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Complete External and
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Total reichsmarks 107,450,000

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Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Saturday, May 11.
 L. I. str. Ke Au Hou, Mosier, from
 Honolulu.
 L. I. str. James Macke, Tullett, from
 Honolulu.
 W. str. Kinan, Eronson, from 1100
 and 1100 ports.
 W. str. Kichu, Bennett, from Mo-
 loai.
 L. I. str. Kanai, Brubaker, from Hon-
 olohu.

Sunday, May 12.
 W. str. Claudie, Parker, from Maui
 and Hawaii ports.
 L. I. str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from
 Hawaii.

Monday, May 13.
 P. M. S. S. Colon, McKinnon, 10 days
 from Port Los Angeles, with 222 Por-
 to Ricans to work on the plantations.
 T. K. K. America Maru, Going, from
 the Orient.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Saturday, May 11.
 C. A. S. S. Adriani, Hay, for the Colo-
 nia.
 L. I. str. Noeua, Wyman, for Kilauea.
 L. I. str. James Macke, Tullett, for
 Hanalei.
 Am. bkt. Newbury, Chipperfield, for
 San Francisco, with sugar.

Monday, May 13.
 T. K. K. America Maru, Going, for San
 Francisco.

The Kinan from Hilo.

Wilder's steamer Kinan, Captain Free-
 man, returned to port from Hilo and
 was ported at the usual time on Satur-
 day. She brought 29 head of cattle, 10
 cords of wood, 10 pigs, 80 bags of corn,
 32 bags of taro, 4 rollers and 235 packages
 of sundries.

The following is a list of the passen-
 gers arriving on the Kinan: Captain L.
 Alderson and wife, A. G. Woolley, Dr.
 Wachs, Mrs. Wachs, E. S. Gill and
 wife, Miss Gell, A. T. Silva, George
 Ross, C. L. Warr, W. E. Devereux, D.
 F. Mann, C. H. Snider, Mrs. L. Ross,
 Mrs. Mary Allan, Miss Kallio, Spencer,
 S. C. Gumm, C. B. Kinney, Mrs. J. J.
 Carreiro, A. L. Louison, Z. Paakiki,
 Miss Kate Wright, C. A. Graham, F. J.
 Cross, C. T. Day, R. G. Henderson, Mrs.
 J. S. Collins and two children, William
 Chung Hoon, Jr., G. Dina, J. T. Taylor,
 S. Lichtig, D. Thannum, Mrs. J. K. Hil-
 ble, Mrs. Keola, Hon. J. K. Hille and
 32 deck.

The Kinan reports the following sugar
 awaiting shipment on the Big Island:
 Waialeale Mill, 11,000; Portuguese Mill, 6-
 100; Wainaku, 8,500; Onomea Sugar Co.,
 4,500; Pepee Sugar Co., 15,000; Honou-
 muku Sugar Co., 2,000; Hakalua Plantation
 Co., 25,000; Papeete, 16,000; Okaia, 12-
 000; Puaiaha, 10,000; Kakaia, 12,000; Ho-
 nokaa, 14,000; Kukuhiua, 2,000; Puaiaha,
 2,000; Puaiaha, 10,000; Honoua, 3,500.

Steamer Mauna Loa Arrives.

The Inter-Island Steam Navigation
 Company's boat, Mauna Loa, Captain
 Simerson, arrived in port yesterday
 morning from Lahaina, Maui, with 10
 and 1000, with 918 bags of sugar,
 153 bags of coffee, 181 bags of taro, 21
 bunches of bananas, 25 kegs of butter,
 4 bales of tobacco, 3 bags of awa, 10
 pigs, 25 head of cattle, 1 cow, 1 calf,
 1 horse, and 223 packages of sundries.
 She brought the following passengers:
 J. Monsarrat, H. Wignin, E. C. Wignin,
 C. A. Chong, J. H. Johnson, E. C.
 Brown, P. Bleck, Ah Fat, H. W.
 Knight, Judge Edings, W. A. Dris-
 well, Ah Hoi, Helena Davis, H. P.
 Baldwin, W. G. Ross, W. Booth, R. E.
 Hons, Judge Kepoiki, S. M. Kana-
 kanui, J. Campbell, Dr. T. Frear, Miss
 N. Aki, D. McCortright, wife and child;
 Alexander Kidd, F. Hirayama, A. K.
 Ogawa, and seventy-six on deck.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Rates from Victoria to Skagway have
 been cut down, first-class fare now be-
 ing \$6. Formerly the rate was \$15.

The Kakaia schools are reported as
 very much overcrowded since the im-
 migration of the Porto Ricans.

The Porto Ricans, at Waimoa,
 Kauai, deny the existence of smallpox.
 They claim that the epidemic is only an
 itch.

A large safe, bookcase, iron table and
 other furniture will be sold at public
 auction by Will E. Fisher, at his sales-
 room, Friday, May 17th.

It is understood that the rivalry
 heretofore existing between the Metro-
 politan Meat Company and the Honolu-
 lu Market, will probably be wiped
 out by the amalgamation of the two
 concerns.

The reduction of \$10,000 made in the
 police department by the Legislature,
 will cause High Sheriff Brown to drop
 off about eighteen men from the force
 of 200 foot, mounted and special police
 on the island of Oahu, which will materi-
 ally cripple the department.

If the Hawaiians really wish to per-
 petuate their language, one or more
 colleges for that purpose should be es-
 tablished on the Islands, offered by
 learned Hawaiians. The people of the
 Territory would doubtless sanction leg-
 islative action looking to the estab-
 lishment of such colleges.—Maui News.

Let it be devoutly hoped that it is
 the last time that the Territory of
 Hawaii will ever elect a Legislature
 who haven't common sense enough to
 know when it comes time to adjourn.—
 Maui News.

The following appointments have
 been made by Mr. James H. Boyd, the
 new Superintendent of Public Works:
 Mr. B. H. Wright, chief clerk; George
 Ross, first assistant clerk; M. K. Cook,
 second assistant clerk, and Miss Nettie
 Barracough, typewriter and stenog-
 rapher.

O. G. Triaphagen has drawn plans of
 an office and residence building on
 the Kewalo-uka tract in Makiki Val-
 ley, to be used by the Hawaiian Ex-
 periment Station. Specifications for the
 construction of these buildings can be
 seen by calling at the office of the
 architect.

Where else, except in the Territory
 of Hawaii, could a petition for the re-
 pair of a piece of country road and
 slivers worth in the aggregate be-
 tween \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000? Sure,
 the islands are run on the million dol-
 lar plan, and it is good to be here.—
 Maui News.

The room of the late John Brown,
 Queen Victoria's faithful servant, which
 has been closed ever since his death, and
 upon the door of which was a brass
 plate giving his virtues in the Queen's
 own words, has been turned into a bil-
 liard room by King Edward. The action
 is regarded as very sacrilegious.

FOR SMALL PROPRIETOR

Mr. Jared Smith at
 Social Science
 Club.

GIVES OUTLINES
OF PROPOSED WORK

Objects and Scientific Methods of
 Experiment Station Work
 Are Explained.

Mr. Jared Smith, of the Hawaiian
 Experiment Station, delivered an in-
 teresting address at the meeting of the
 Social Science Association at the home
 of Mr. Theodore Richards last night,
 his talk being in explanation of the
 objects and work of the government
 system of experimental stations under
 the Department of Agriculture.

The substance of Mr. Smith's address
 was as follows:
 "There are experimental stations of
 the Department of Agriculture in every
 State, Territory and District of the United
 States. Each one of which the United
 States Government contributes yearly
 \$15,000 per year—with the exception of
 Porto Rico, Hawaii and Alaska, to which
 yearly appropriations of from \$10,000 to
 \$12,000 per year are made. The system
 of experimental stations is now about
 twenty-five years old, the first station
 having been established in Middletown,
 Connecticut, in 1875, but the general
 movement started, practically, only
 about fourteen years ago. In 1887, there
 were seventeen experimental stations, and
 now there are over sixty in the United
 States.

"The work of experimental stations is
 divided into two distinct sections, the
 practical and the scientific. The scien-
 tific work has been the working out of
 methods of investigation. The practical
 work has been the growing of plants to
 the defeat of their insect enemies, the ex-
 amination of soils, study of fertilizers,
 selection of crops and improvement, by se-
 lection and crossing, of fruits and grains.

"Irrigation has received a great deal of
 attention in California, Colorado, and
 the Southwest; the study of soil al-
 teration in Louisiana, the making of wine
 in California, and the raising of bees in
 various places; the feeding and fatten-
 ing of animals, and the improvement of
 breed. Dairying has taken up a great
 deal of attention in the Southern States,
 and the investigations of the home bak-
 ing of bread and methods of cooking have
 been investigated; dietary study has
 been taken up recently, and the actual
 value of foods, as expressed in heat and
 energy, have been figured upon and com-
 pared with each other with a view to
 determining which are the best kinds of
 food for man, and for different people
 and under different occupations.

"The work done at the Connecticut ex-
 perimental station is probably the most
 advanced undertaken anywhere in the
 world, for determining the heat and en-
 ergy and the exact value of food and
 cost of living.

"Many experimental stations have done
 work of similar nature in regard to food
 for animals. There is a wide range of
 foods for almost all classes of domestic
 animals, and these offer a great field for
 investigation and experiment.

"There is scarcely any phase of agri-
 culture, in its body sense, which has not
 been investigated by one or another of
 the stations in various States. The Min-
 nesota station has devoted the last two
 years to the improvement of wheat
 crops and has, by selection, created a
 strain of wheat which yields five bushels
 per acre more than the best variety
 of wheat previously grown in the North-
 west. Southern stations have done a
 great deal of work on the cotton crop;
 as a result, the cotton crop brings more
 money from foreign countries to this
 country, of any of the products ex-
 ported from the United States. The ex-
 port is \$300,000,000 per year.

"The Hawaiian experimental station
 was provided for at the session of Con-
 gress in the spring of 1900. An appro-
 priation of \$10,000 was made for station
 work here, and at the session of Con-
 gress just closed on the 4th of last
 March, an appropriation of \$12,000 was
 made for the next year, ending June 30,
 1902. The work for the first year was
 two, will, of necessity, because of the
 small amount available, be almost entire-
 ly in the nature of a foundation for fu-
 ture working. The land must be cleared
 and planted, the buildings erected,
 and laboratory apparatus arranged for.
 The general preparations will ab-
 sorb the major part of the appropri-
 ations for the next two years.

"After the initial work is accomplish-
 ed, the money can be spent for expert
 assistants, and probably by the first of
 July, 1902, the experimental station will
 be in shape to undertake effectively the
 solution of almost any problem which
 arises.

"My instructions for the work here
 cover four different lines. First, and in
 the opinion of Secretary of Agriculture
 Wilson, the most important, is that of a
 better food supply for the islands. So
 long as the Hawaiian Islands depend up-
 on a single crop, no matter how remu-
 nerative that crop may be, and so long
 as everything except sugar is imported
 from the Mainland, or from other coun-
 tries, the islands will be to a great ex-
 tent a source of danger to the United
 States. In that the islands would be
 completely at the mercy of a foreign
 enemy in time of war. It would not
 take very long to starve out, or very
 materially interfere with the food supply
 of the people, although they might not
 be starved out in a literal sense, and if
 the ports were blockaded the situation
 would certainly be very serious.

"The cultivation of food crops and the
 building up to a certain extent, of a cer-
 tain class of small farmers, men of mod-
 erate means—which would be of the
 greatest value to the islands—is a great
 task, and that is most devoutly to be
 wished.

"Another line of work which I have
 been directed to pursue, is the possibility
 of extending the dairying industry of
 Hawaii. It is the opinion of Secretary
 Wilson that every man should be able to

own his own cow and pigs and chickens.
 Before every man can own his own cow
 and pigs and chickens, however, we have
 got to grow something for them to eat—
 and some kind of animal grain
 supply. Experiments will be undertaken
 with an extensive line of forage plants
 and grains, especially those from warm
 regions of the earth, as North Africa,
 India, South America, perhaps Australia.
 We have more to look for from those
 tropical countries than from the temper-
 ate ones, either northern or southern.

"When we are able to raise a supply of
 forage plants and grain for feeding cat-
 tle and sheep, hogs, poultry, etc., then
 we can make feeding experiments to de-
 termine which are the best rations to
 use—how to produce the largest growth
 and the most fat at the least expense.

"Another line of work which I am di-
 rected to take up, is investigation of the
 coffee crop; the study and discovering of
 methods of handling and marketing the
 crop, and especially the possibility of
 improvement of quality and yield by se-
 lection and crossing of different strains
 of coffee. Very little work of this char-
 acter has been done except in Java, and
 that was two or three years ago. The
 field for this work in Hawaii is as ad-
 vantageously situated as anywhere in the
 world.

"The fourth line of work which I am
 under instruction to pursue, is the in-
 troduction and establishment of what
 might be called minor industries, of such
 nature as are customarily practiced in
 tropical countries, and which have prob-
 ably been successful that the product of
 most of these can be transported to
 Hawaiian soil—for instance, the cultiva-
 tion of Sumatra tobacco, the wrapping
 leaf plant, and of Havana, the filling to-
 bacco. The Department of Agriculture
 has been working experimentally on Su-
 matra tobacco for two or three years,
 and the cultivation experiment has been
 successful. The product of the Sumatra
 tobacco has been sold at the highest
 price in competition with Sumatra
 tobacco at the Paris Exposition this year.

"In the Connecticut river valley in
 Connecticut it has been demonstrated
 that Sumatra tobacco can be grown very
 profitably. The market is almost unlim-
 ited because over 4,000 bales are im-
 ported into the United States every year,
 under a duty of \$1.50 per pound on the
 best grades of leaf; Florida and Connecti-
 cut have been able to produce a maxi-
 mum of 2,000 bales per year, and this
 leaves a vast field and market for the
 industry elsewhere within the limits of
 the United States, at a most profitable
 price.

"Experiments will follow with hemp,
 jute, New Zealand flax, Manila hemp and
 other fiber plants. The islands ought to
 be able to grow fiber plants enough to
 manufacture bags for their sugar and
 coffee crops.

"Besides fiber-plant growing, the ex-
 periments will be extended to the grow-
 ing of fruits and a part of the work will
 be made of the market in California and
 the Western States; the fruit-growing of
 the islands will have to be arranged so
 that the crops will yield at a season of
 the year when the product of the Main-
 land is not in season. The Hawaiian
 crops must be grown and ripened at
 the particular season when the particu-
 lar fruit is out of season on the Main-
 land, so that they will not have to com-
 pete with the Mainland product. The
 islands, for instance, could not hope to
 compete with the California crop of or-
 anges if the crops were ripened at the
 same time. The fruit must be ripened
 either before or after the crops of the
 same fruit on the Mainland. The same
 principle of study would have to be made
 in the case of vegetables. The market
 must be studied and the experiments di-
 rected towards the most desirable season
 of product, so that the fruits and veg-
 etables may ripen opportunely and be ac-
 commodated to the demands of the mar-
 ket, to render the industry profitable.

"There is a great deal of work in
 sight and because of the very small
 amount of money appropriated for the
 Hawaiian station by Congress, the re-
 sults will necessarily be slow. We won't
 be able to do very much, but expect to
 work along the general lines I have out-
 lined, and the most important object of
 the experimental station will be the
 building up in Hawaii of an independent
 class of small farmers, the need of which
 is to everyone obvious.

KOHALA HILO.

H. B. Gehr and Party Again in Ha-
 waiian Field.

The Kinan last week brought to Hilo
 H. B. and A. C. Gehr, E. C. Meiler and
 M. F. Goss, gentlemen connected with
 the Kohala-Hilo railway scheme. H. B.
 Gehr was seen by a reporter for the
 Herald, and asked regarding the pros-
 pects of the promoters, and said:

"I have been at work constantly
 since I left here and have accomplished
 considerable. I found on my return to
 Chicago that influence from a quarter
 we did not expect had been brought to
 bear on men who were interested in
 having the road built. It appears that
 some people here in Hilo do not want to
 see the road in operation, but in spite
 of that it will go through, and unless
 greater obstacles are thrown
 across our path the construction will
 begin soon. I do not care to say much
 for publication, for the reason that
 much has been said in the past that has
 not turned out to be true, and rather
 than make any promises I prefer to let
 the public await developments. Some
 changes have to be made in the sur-
 vey at the other end of the line, and to
 do it I am sending a corps of engineers
 out tomorrow.

"The construction of the Hilo line
 along the beach will in no way inter-
 fere with us, nor do we propose to in-
 terfere with them; there is ample room
 for four tracks if necessary. There is
 only one place on that part of the line
 that will be inconvenient for both of
 us. I suggested to Mr. Thurston
 eighteen months ago that it would be
 better for his company if they had a
 depot at Waihanu street, and I am
 glad to see that they are going ahead.
 Some of the reports I have heard re-
 garding the railway since my return
 have been amusing, and as so much
 more is known by the public than we
 know ourselves regarding the business,
 I think it best to say nothing rather
 than interfere with any plans the pub-
 lic has made. Had it not been for the
 opposition from the islands our men
 would have been at work on construc-
 tion three months ago. We realize the
 importance of the road to Hilo people
 are naturally surprised that opposition
 should come from here."—Hilo Herald.

An indictment in a Texas case charg-
 ed that the defendant on two occa-
 sions unlawfully and wilfully, by loud
 and vociferous talking and by other
 noise, to wit, kicking a joint of stove-
 pipe, disturb the congregation.

Of Interest to Hawaii.

Treasury Department, Bureau of Nav-
 igation, Washington, D. C., April 12,
 1901.

Sir: Referring to your letter dated the
 23d instant, this office has to state that
 there should be a compliance by com-
 mercial officers, whether in Australia or
 otherwise, with the requirements of section
 222, Revised Statutes, respecting cer-
 tificates of origin of goods imported
 from the attention of the honorable, the
 Secretary of State, has been invited to
 the matter by the Department, and he
 has been requested to advise, according
 to the requirements of the United States,
 whether at Australian ports or else-
 where. Respectfully,
 R. T. CHAMBERLAIN,
 Commissioner.

United States Shipping Commissioner,
 Honolulu, Hawaii.

Treasury Department, April 19, 1901.
 Sir: The Department has received your
 letter of the 8th inst., with which
 was transmitted the bond in duplicate
 of the J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Company
 as a common carrier for the transporta-
 tion of unappraised merchandise from
 your port. The bond is hereby approved
 and one copy thereof inclosed, to be
 placed upon the files of your office.

Under its bond, the company named is
 authorized to transport unappraised mer-
 chandise from the port of San Francisco,
 Cal., to the port of Honolulu, Territory
 of Hawaii, in suitable steamships or
 other vessels owned or controlled by said
 company, and plying on the Pacific
 ocean. In all instances where other
 steamships than those owned by the
 company named are used, they must be
 distinctly marked "J. D. Spreckels &
 Bros. Company." Respectfully,
 O. L. SPAILDING,
 Assistant Secretary.

Collector of Customs, San Francisco,
 Cal.

Treasury Department, April 22, 1901.
 Sir: The Department has received an
 application, dated the 19th instant, of
 the Southern Pacific Company for per-
 mission to add the Kansas City South-
 ern Railway and the following named
 American lines of sailing vessels, viz:
 Hawaiian Line, Flanders Line, Spreck-
 els Line, A. and B. Line, and the Island
 Line, to the list of railways and water
 routes embraced in the bond of said com-
 pany approved March 25, 1901, as a com-
 mon carrier for the transportation of un-
 appraised merchandise from your port, to
 which application the duties on the
 bond referred to have submitted their
 written consent.

The application is approved hereby,
 and you are authorized to note on the
 copy of the bond on file in your office
 the fact that the railways and water
 routes above named have been added to
 the list embraced in said bond. Respec-
 tfully,
 O. L. SPAILDING,
 Assistant Secretary.

Collector of Customs, Galveston, Tex.

Treasury Department, April 10, 1901.
 Sir: Under the provisions of the Act
 of Congress approved March 3, 1901, La-
 haina, Island of Maui, and Koloa, Island
 of Kauai, in your district, are hereby
 designated as ports of entry and deliv-
 ery, and authority is hereby granted for
 the employment of a suitable person as
 deputy collector and inspector of customs
 for duty at each of the places named,
 with authority to enter and clear ves-
 sels, receive entries, collect duties, fees
 and other moneys, and perform other
 such duties as the interests of commerce
 may require. . . . Respectfully,
 L. J. GAGE,
 Secretary.

Collector of Customs, Honolulu, Hawaii.

THREE MORE SMALL POX CASES.

Government Physician at Lihue Says
 No Need for Alarm.

Word was received from Kauai yester-
 day morning to the effect that there
 were three new cases of smallpox at
 Lihue among the Porto Rican planta-
 tion laborers.
 On Tuesday last, the 7th instant, the
 Government physician at Lihue report-
 ed one case of the disease, that of a
 woman, and two suspicious cases. Lat-
 er it was reported that the cases which
 were said to be suspicious had devel-
 oped into true cases of smallpox.

The patients have been quarantined
 and all of their bedding and clothing
 burned, the quarters which they inhab-
 ited being thoroughly fumigated.

The first case of smallpox at Lihue
 is reported as doing favorably. Those
 who were quarantined at the time that
 the first case was discovered, the con-
 tacts, have none of them developed any
 symptoms of the disease.

The physician at Lihue writes that
 there is no need for alarm.

Fishing on Puna Coast.

The few fishing trips made to the
 Puna coast under the direction of
 white men indicate that fish of a su-
 perior quality may be landed in Hilo
 and sold at about one-half the pre-
 vailing price. These men who do not
 make fishing a business have not con-
 fined themselves to the bay nor to the
 waters north of town; they took a
 different course, and with satisfac-
 tory results. A good vapor launch and
 say three or four good fishing boats
 equipped with tackle and bait, and a
 half dozen or more experienced men
 would be the nucleus of a fishing com-
 pany that would not only coin money,
 but would provide the public with a
 necessary article of diet at a reason-
 able cost.—Hilo Herald.

W. N. Neal, assistant school teacher
 at Koloa, Kauai, died of heart failure
 Tuesday evening.

For Sale.

One Studebaker extension TOP
 SURREY, with pole, shafts, dicky,
 seat and brake; in good condition.
 Price, \$200.00.

One pair good CARRIAGE HORSES,
 sixteen hands high. Price, \$300.00.

One DOUBLE HARNESS, Price,
 \$55.00.

One Hay & Ensigne CUTTER, double
 geared. Price, \$25.00.

Fifty KOU CALABASHES, from 2 1/2
 to 2 1/4 inches in diameter.

Two Fish and one Pig PLATES.
 Twelve DISHES and PLATES, kou
 and molo wood.

One Koa SURF BOARD, 7 1/2 feet
 long.

One KAUWILA SPEAR, 9 feet long.
 One KAPA LOG; nine KAPA MAL-
 LETS.

Also, a few Stone Axes, Lamps and
 Poi Pounders, old Kauai pattern, Ma-
 ka and Sling Stones. Price, \$1.00.

Address J. K. FARLEY,
 Koloa, Kauai.
 2278-5348

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD.

Clearing the Odds and Ends

When after a month's big business a store finds that it has accumulated a good-sized crop of Odds and Ends, it sometimes requires heroic measures to clear them all away. Heroic measures have been resorted to here this week to clear away the odds and ends of the 'Arava' month's business we ever did. We have taken the price-knife and slashed the prices down to the amazing values which you see below. What is more, although the goods are odds and ends we guarantee the values and will send your money back if you are not satisfied.

LADIES' SHIRTWAISTS—50c.

Both white and colored; all of them have been a dollar or more; many as high as \$2.50. We will send one of them postpaid to any address on receipt of price50c

LADIES' LEATHER BELTS—10c.

White Kids, Blacks and Tans; Silver trimmings in scrolls and nailheads; a rare chance to get a bargain in a stylish, serviceable belt10c
 By mail add \$6 extra for postage.

FANCY COLORED PETTICOATS—50c.

Handsome stripes and shades of rustling Italian Cloth. Wears better than silk. Cut liberally with pretty pleats and ruffles. Extraordinary50c
 Postage prepaid.

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD.
HONOLULU, H. I.

IN CIRCUIT COURT OF SECOND CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

In re estate of William Goodness, late of Wailuku, Maui, deceased.

A document purporting to be the last will and testament of William Goodness, deceased, having on the 7th day of May, 1901, been presented to said probate court, and a petition for the probate thereof and for the issuance of letters testamentary to A. N. Kepoiki, W. F. Pogue and John V. Kerr, having been filed

THE SENATE AND HOUSE

(From Saturday's daily.)

The Speaker—his name was Akins; He'd a most autocratic demeanor; He adjourned when he pleased; All the wheels were well-greased Of this modern deus-ex-machina.

There's a member whose name is Kanho, With the others can never agree-o. When aroused from his sleep, In a voice loud and deep, He will always shout "Aole!" "Nay!" "No!"

There is Mossman, a bold agitator, Another small-sized legislator. To make up for his size, His mustache wins the prize, As he smiles like a dentated satyr.

The statesman by name Maekau, With his ready conundrum of "How?" Of "Why?" and "What is...?" Will create a deficit Of fun when the session is pau.

When Prendergast starts in to speak In a voice that is ready and weak, Poor Interpreter Wise, In despair rolls his eyes, As he hears the rhetorical squeak.

I knew a little plumber No bigger than my thumb; He grew up in a solder pot; His trade it was to plumb, With pipes of all description. His knowledge was so wide, He gave bore this inscription, He leaked too much—and died.

A. D. Z.

THE Senate convened at 10 o'clock, and the first thing to come up before that body was a communication from the Attorney-General in answer to a resolution asking for his opinion in the matter of receiving complimentary steamship tickets, as follows:

Hon. S. E. Kahe, President of the Senate, Territory of Hawaii.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a copy of a resolution passed by your honorable body, dated May 9, 1901, requesting my opinion as to whether the acceptance by members of the first-class passage ticket from steamship companies is, or is not, contrary to law.

Section 255 of the Penal Laws of 1897 provides that: "Whoever corruptly gives or promises to any executive, legislative or judicial officer, or to any master in chancery, juror, appraiser, referee, arbitrator or umpire, any gift, gratuity, service or benefit, with intent to influence his vote, judgment, proceeding or matter pending, or that may by law come or be brought before him in his capacity as aforesaid, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor not more than two years, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars."

Section 256 of the Penal Laws of 1897 provides that: "Every executive, legislative, judicial or civil officer, or any master in chancery, or any person acting or summoned as a juror, or any appraiser, referee, arbitrator or umpire, who corruptly accepts any gift, gratuity, beneficial service, or act or promise of either, under an agreement, or with an understanding that he shall in the exercise of any function in his capacity as aforesaid, vote, decide or act in any particular manner in any cause, question, proceeding or matter pending or that may by law come or be brought before him, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor not more than five years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars."

If a steamship ticket is given corruptly for the purpose, either express or understood, of influencing legislation, it is an offense for which the giver of the ticket may be punished by imprisonment at hard labor not more than two years, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars. If such ticket is given corruptly, upon an understanding that its acceptance is to influence the legislator's vote, it is an offense for which he may be punished by imprisonment at hard labor not more than five years, or by fine not more than one thousand dollars. To constitute an offense under the law above quoted, there must be a corrupt giving or acceptance—that is, it must be in the nature of a bribe.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, very sincerely yours,

— P. DOLE, Attorney General.

The reading of the communication caused a death-like stillness to creep over the House, and some of the members actually turned pale over the mere thought, that it might be considered bribery to accept free tickets. The communication was tabled, to be considered later on.

Senator John T. Brown wanted to reconsider Achi's resolution asking for an opinion from the Attorney-General, whether or not it would be legal to introduce a loan bill or any other acts that may come, but was very much chagrined to find out that the clerk had already sent the resolution.

Senator J. T. Brown's reason for wanting to reconsider the resolution was to kill it, as it was the intention of the Home Rule members to introduce other acts, and ask for the Attorney-General's decision after they were passed.

"Kill time," seems to be the watchword of the Home Rulers. It seems to be the intention of "Oily Bill" and a few others of his ilk to delay action as long as possible on the appropriation bill, in order to have the session last as long as possible, thinking they might be able, at this late hour, to somewhat appease the anger of their constituents, by trying to work in a few "good" laws.

Senate bill No. 79, an Act making appropriations for the departmental use of the Government of the Territory of Hawaii, and providing for the payment of the necessary current expenses of carrying on the Government, for the succeeding biennial period, was then introduced by Senator Achi, and rechristened Senate Bill No. 1.

The bill calls for an appropriation of \$4,580,325.50, but before the Senate gets through with it that sum will look like the proverbial "thirty cents."

An hour was consumed in reading the bill, and proved to be too much for the Senators, especially "Oily" Bill, whose cracked voice was heard, making a motion to adjourn until 10 o'clock today.

The President called for a show of hands on the motion, and declared the Senate adjourned at 11 a. m.

MR. EMMELUTH STILL RAGES

The expected slashing of salaries consequent yesterday morning, when the finance committee brought in its report, Treasurer Wright aided the committee in correcting the Governor's estimates until late last night.

The Superintendent of Public Institutions not only gets a cut in his salary of 25 per cent, but the committee is after his back salary, too.

The abolished offices are as follows: Secretary's Office—Assistant clerk, recording clerk and extra clerks. Attorney General's Department—Deputy sheriff of Waiānae and Supreme Court officer.

Public Works Department—Fourth assistant clerk, road engineer, book-keeper, draughtsman's clerk and payroll of steam tug.

Water Works—Assistant clerk. Reform School—Matron of girls' school, and teachers in boys and girls' school.

Public Lands—Patent clerk, assistant clerk, first land district clerk, and six land rangers.

Board of Health—Executive officer and purchasing agent.

Reductions are as follows: Judiciary Department—Clerk, \$5,000; stenographer, \$3,500; one messenger, \$1,200. First Circuit—First clerk, \$3,000; second clerk, \$2,400; third clerk, \$2,000; stenographers, \$5,000; District Magistrate for Honolulu, \$4,800; Hawaiian Interpreter, \$4,000; Chinese Interpreter, \$3,000; Second District Magistrate for Honolulu, \$2,750.

Second Circuit—Clerk, \$1,500; District Magistrate for Wailuku, \$2,750; District Magistrate for Honoāhula, \$600.

Third Circuit—Clerk, \$1,500. Fourth Circuit—Clerk, \$2,100; stenographer, \$2,000; District Magistrate for Hilo, \$2,750.

Fifth Circuit—Clerk, \$1,200. Attorney General's Department—Attorney General, \$8,000; Deputy Attorney General, \$4,500; assistant to the Attorney General, \$3,500; clerk, \$2,000; clerk to High Sheriff, \$3,000; Sheriff of Hawaii, \$4,200; Sheriff of Kauai, \$3,600; clerk to Sheriff of Maui, \$1,500; pay of Honolulu police, \$50,000; Deputy Sheriff of Maui, \$2,400; Deputy Sheriff of Kauai, \$2,400; pay of Kauai police, \$20,000; pay of Oahu police, \$140,000; guards for public buildings, \$2,400; pay of jailers, etc., \$48,000.

Treasury Department—Treasurer \$8,000; Registrar of Public Accounts, \$4,800; license clerk, \$2,400; stenographer, \$1,800. Bureau—Assessor for Hawaii, \$4,500; assessor for Maui, \$1,500; Registrar of Conveyances, \$4,800; payroll, index, etc., \$15,000.

Public Works—Superintendent, \$5,000; assistant superintendent, \$5,000; chief clerk and clerk of market, \$4,500; first assistant clerk and bookkeeper, \$4,000; second assistant clerk, \$3,000; third assistant clerk, \$2,400; stenographer, \$2,400; messenger, \$1,200; draughtsman, \$5,000; road supervisor, \$4,800; superintendent of water works, \$4,500; first assistant clerk, \$1,800; payroll, government buildings, \$4,944.

Public Instruction—Superintendent, \$6,000; back salary for superintendent, \$3,125; secretary, \$3,500; assistant secretary, \$3,000; superintendent boys' reform school, \$2,400.

Public Lands Commissioner, \$6,000. Board of Health—President, \$7,200; City Sanitary Officer, \$3,600.

A message was received from the Governor stating in answer to the House's inquiry as to the disposition of certain bills passed during the regular session, that he had signed one measure only, one relating to the Supreme Court, in which he affixed his signature six days after the Legislature had notified him of its closing.

The House was called to order at 2 o'clock. Mr. Prendergast proposed to adjourn until Monday, as there was no quorum present, and the sergeant at arms and many members were sunning themselves on the veranda. The speaker ruled Mr. Prendergast to be out of order, and the members came inside.

The printing committee announced House Bill 1, relating to the expenses of the session, as ready for distribution.

The bill then passed its second reading, the measure reading as follows: "The measure appropriating money for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the extra session and the unpaid bills of the regular session of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii of the year 1901, from the public treasury."

"Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

"Section 1—There shall be and hereby is appropriated the sum of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) from the public treasury for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the extra session and the unpaid bills of the regular session of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii of the year 1901.

"Section 2—This Act shall take effect from and after the date of its approval."

A motion to bring the bill before the order of the day, tomorrow, was declared carried.

A motion was put to adjourn the House until Monday morning, in order to allow the standing committee to visit and report on the various departmental matters for which the appropriations were to be made.

Emmeluth asked to be allowed to introduce a resolution, and Maekau wanted to know you know. Attempts were made to snub him, but he persisted in asking what the bill was about; what the committees were going to do; why didn't they do it, and if not, why not?

A motion was made and seconded to pass the bill introduced in the morning, appropriating the salaries for the biennial period, which had been read as a committee report on its first reading.

Members objected to the committee report being split into separate acts in this manner, but Emmeluth pointed out that the Act was complete in itself, and that a like precedent had been adopted in the Legislature of 1898. Mr. Emmeluth concluded by moving that the vote of the House to consider the bill as a committee of the whole be reconsidered.

The motion was carried, and the bill then arising.

Emmeluth then fired another shell, aimed at the executive chamber, loaded as follows:

Concurrent Resolution of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Whereas, the Governor of this Territory has communicated to the House of Representatives the fact that he signed Senate Bill 56, relating to terms of the Supreme Court, six days after the close of the regular session of the Legislature; and

Whereas, if such action was considered legal it would have been also legal for him to sign the county bill, and the pure food bill, both being of vital importance to the political and physical welfare of the voters of this Territory; and

Whereas, the Governor failed to yield his signature to the bills named; now, therefore,

Be it resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that it is the sense of this Legislature that the Governor of this Territory is not in accord with this Legislature and

the voters it represents.

Resolved, that this Legislature, by its vote on these resolutions, express its want of confidence in the ability of the Governor of this Territory to properly interpret the Constitution of the United States, the Organic Act creating this Territory, and the rights of the people thereunder.

JOHN EMMELUTH.

EMMELUTH BREAKS LOOSE.

Mr. Emmeluth moved the adoption of the resolution, and Mr. Robertson moved its indefinite postponement. He thought that the honorable member imagined that he was back in the days before '93, when the legislators amused themselves by abusing the Cabinet. It was no wonder the papers called us simians. The Governor had his legal privileges, and had acted upon them. Mr. Emmeluth once suggested that certain members needed baths to thoroughly Americanize them, and he thought the same treatment might agree with Emmeluth.

The Governor then needed a bath six months ago, and then decentralization would not be so far delayed. This is a fight for the people. We don't care what line we take it up on.

These are unusual things, but it is more unusual for the Governor to refuse the people's rights than the Legislature has granted them. This matter lies close to my heart. Look at Senate Bill 26, a measly measure, profiting three well paid, well fed and well cared for men, sitting on the bench with practically nothing to do. Look at the rest of the people and how they will live the next two years. These facts, these pictures, should be written over the skulls of the legislative chamber where the members may read that we tried our best to pass what the people wanted.

"If the county bill is delayed two years, what will the condition of this country be? What prospects for the natives with the low level element now being crowded in? Under the flag of the free and the home of the brave, no king can act as the Governor has acted with this. That was all wiped out in 1776."

"I said that the record of the Governor, as assisting us in annexation was a black one. In 1892 Asiatics and aliens were numbered at 27,661. In 1895 it was 41,000 odd; in 1899 the record shows 56,000 Japanese and Chinese, double the percentage of increase both Chinese and treble in Japanese for the past four years over the four years previous."

"Now, mind you," continued Mr. Emmeluth, waving his magnificent glass, "only 40 Americans out of 18,000 alien immigrants, came here. The Governor, as dictator, is to blame. In the last four years the Caucasian immigration was 4½ per cent, the Japanese 400, and the Chinese 79. The immigration of the Governor stands convicted in the eyes of all well thinking men, of duplicity and assistance to the privileges of one class, and no one on this floor can deny it. On May Day look at the children in the procession, nearly all Orientals. In the last eight years the Japanese school children have added ten times to their number; the Americans have barely doubled. What a record for people who say they have been working for a better government."

Robertson—"What kind of laborers do you employ on your plantation?"

Emmeluth—"I have no plantation. The Governor's gang took it out of my power to have a plantation. Mr. Speaker, the country's security under the monarchy was besmirched for years by the conditions we are now enjoying. Talk about resolutions! I wrote this one in fifteen minutes. If I couldn't write a better one, I'd soak my head. But fifteen minutes is long enough to inform the Governor that he has to go. All our extra expenses for supervision have been caused by this immigration; these conditions that have caused the 'Life of the Land' into the 'Death of the Land,' and all the Hawaiians in it."

"One thing more. The statement that is going the rounds of the newspapers in the editorials of the Republican, that such conditions are unfortunate, but that now property holders should be considered. The Hawaiians are not now property holders; they have little, but it is vested in the soil. Out of 11,000 voters, 8,000 are property and were Hawaiians and half-castes. Let us give them their due. Two years from now every man now within the reach of my voice will better understand the principles I have voiced, and a lasting lesson will be taught of the past, but that cannot deter us from our duty now. Let us endeavor the principles of the constitution of the United States."

Key—Governor Dole is not upon the floor of this House to answer the malicious attacks of the late speaker. By his position he is powerless to answer the attacks of the public prints. The Governor is always a good friend of the Hawaiian; he has always favored homesteads and small holdings. Most of our offices are filled with Hawaiians; so is the police force. If the Governor were opposed to this, Hawaiians would never be able to hold the positions. Hawaiians, when competent, were always chosen. Look at Judge Ballou, Assessor Robinson, of Maui; Curtis Iaukea, Deputy Marshal Chillingworth. The only charge brought against the Governor is that of the making of public lands here. He couldn't help that; it is the fault of the laws of this country, helped to be passed by the honorable member who has just spoken. Japanese can go anywhere. I support the motion to indefinitely postpone this resolution. It is a shame that a stock and a quarter-thirds Hawaiians, should assist a resolution to vilify the man who has ever favored them."

Emmeluth—"When we come to consider the matter of public lands, I will talk on the homestead matters. In the meantime let the members send to their native constituents and ask them how many have been benefitted by Governor Dole's land policy."

The previous question was moved. Robertson rose to a point of order, stating that Emmeluth had evidently made up his mind to waste the afternoon of this session in cowardly diatribes on the Governor to avenge his personal spite, and that such a resolution, foreign to the matter for which the session had been called, was out of order.

The speaker ruled that the resolution was in order.

A motion was put to the question to vote and noes were moved and seconded. The question was the indefinite postponement of the resolution. Mossman grinned fiendishly as each "aole" was given. Mossman asked to be excused from voting, as he was not present when the resolution was read. Mr. Hoogs asked that the resolution be read for the benefit of Mr. Mossman, the same being accordingly done, and that member voted a vigorous aye. The vote was read 12-11 against the motion to postpone.

For a stiff neck there is nothing better than Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It quickly relieves the stiffness and soreness, effecting a complete cure. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

The United States Army commissary depot on Fort Street is to be closed soon, as the old store barracks next to it are being remodelled for use by that department.

A BODGET FROM MAUI

MAUI, May 9.—During Sunday, the 8th, William Goodness, a well-known citizen of Maui and a kamaaina of thirty or forty years' standing, died at his home in Wailuku.

During the 8th burial services according to the rites of the Episcopal Church were read by Rev. Wm. Ault both at the house and at the grave in the pretty cemetery in Iao valley. Messrs. A. N. Kepoikal, W. T. Robinson, Charles Copp, Max Ehrhardt, Wm. Bailey and J. V. Kerr acted as pallbearers.

Mr. Goodness, or "Bully Goodness," as he was familiarly called all over the island, was born in Paris, France, some seventy-two years ago, when a young child, his family removed to America and his boyhood days were spent in the Rocky Mountains, where his father led the life of a hunter and trapper. Later Mr. Goodness served as a scout for the Federal Army during the Civil War. A few years after the Re-union, in 1898, he was head carpenter at the old plantation at Hailu, Maui. After several years he abandoned the occupation of a carpenter and became a rancher, and in company with Messrs. Henry G. Treadway, Charles Arnold and Henry Robinson, he leased of the Government the large cattle range in Kula, known as Walehuli, now the property of W. C. Cornwall.

By the raising of cattle and horses he amassed a comfortable fortune. Giving up the ranch, for the last seven or eight years, he has been the keeper of a livery stable in Wailuku. Mr. Goodness at one time ran for Noble to the Hawaiian Legislature on the National Reform party's ticket, but was defeated. Three children survive him—Guy, Ellen and Peruvia.

At 10 p. m. Tuesday, the 7th, J. F. Britton committed suicide at his home in Wailuku. His shot, which struck the right ear, the ball going through his heart and coming out on the left side of his body. The cause of the suicide is ascribed to despondency. Several times recently he has been heard to say that he was tired of life. At the time of his death he was keeping books for Macfarlane and Company's branch liquor store at Wailuku. Formerly Britton was a luna for the Wailuku Sugar Company. He leaves a widow and several children.

Weather—Extremely warm, with a light kona wind.

(Delayed Correspondence.)

MAUI, May 4.—During last evening, the 3d, the May meeting of the Makawao Literary Society took place at the pretty home of Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Baldwin, Pala.

Most propitious weather aided in rendering the attendance of Makawao and Spreckelsville people a large one.

The following program, entitled "Science Evening," was a pleasing change from the farces, tableaux, etc., ordinarily presented, and more in accord with the name of the association:

1. Reading, "What We Know About Mars," F. W. Hardy.

2. Quarter, "Kathleen Mavourneen," Mrs. Nicoll, Miss Forbes; Messrs. Nicoll and Baldwin.

3. Medical Science, Dr. W. F. McConkey.

4. Chemical Experiments, George Baldwin.

5. Vocal Solo, Mrs. F. F. Baldwin.

6. The Gyroscope, S. R. Dowdle.

7. "Progress in Transmitting Messages," E. B. Carley.

8. Trio, "Rest 'Lace on This Mossy Pillow," Messdames Hair and Nicoll, and Miss Forbes.

Dr. McConkey was compelled to omit reading his carefully prepared paper on bacteriology owing to a professional call. The audience listened with much interest to the disquisitions on astronomy, chemistry, physics and electricity, and the musical part of the program gave much pleasure not only for its own sake but also by the way of contrast. Mr. George Baldwin showed himself an expert in the handling of solids, liquids and gases.

Mr. Dowdle illustrated his talk on "The Gyroscope" by revolving the small wheel of a bicycle.

Mr. Carley traced the developments of electricity from the time of the ancient Greeks to the present moment. In speaking of Hawaii he said the early manner of transmitting messages by the old chiefs was by the use of relays of couriers or runners specially trained for the purpose. He compared this primitive method with the system of wireless telegraphy now in vogue.

After ice cream and cake the people departed at a later hour than is customary.

GENERAL NOTES.

Fifteen acres of cane were burned at Spreckelsville during the 26th.

Peaches have been ripening in the Makawao section for several weeks.

May Day was not generally celebrated by Maui schools.

Through the courtesy of Delegate Wilcox, packages of garden seeds have recently been distributed among Maui plantation managers, school teachers and others.

The Kahului Railroad Company has recently added a fine, powerful engine to the existing stock, and have named it "Haleakala." It is being used in hauling heavy machinery, etc., to the new Spreckelsville mill.

Miss Culbert is the guest of her sister, Mrs. T. M. Church of Kahului. She came from San Francisco by the last trip of the brig Lurline.

Miss May Damon of Honolulu is being entertained by her cousins, the F. F. Baldwins of Pala.

On the last, Miss McGowan of Erewhon cattle station, Kula, departed for a visit to her home in New Zealand. She will be away four months.

April 25th Manager H. A. Baldwin of Hanalei returned from his trip to California. Mrs. Baldwin remains for the present in Honolulu, her two little children being quite ill.

Dr. Frear, the Honolulu dentist, is at the residence of Mr. W. E. Beckwith, Pala.

Rev. Mr. Kincaid preached a sermon at the Foreign Church last Sunday evening, April 27th. The morning service was omitted owing to a severe electric storm. Mr. Kincaid returned to Honolulu April 28th.

J. P. Cooke made a brief visit to Hamaunapo and Pala this week.

Weather—A light kona wind has blown all the week, thereby causing a rise in temperature and several showers.

Shovel and Spade Trust.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The Journal of Commerce says: Plans are now under discussion for a consolidation of the leading manufacturers of shovels and spades. There has been a very compact association in this trade for a long time, but now an actual merging of interests is proposed. The new company, if formed, may be known as the Ames Shovel and Tool Company. It is reported that options have been secured on plants representing over 50 per cent.

RED IN THE BLOOD.

is the sign of life, of vital force.

of the force that life has, of the force that life is.

When the red is lacking, life

is weak, the spirits are weak, the body is weak.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver

oil puts red in the blood and life in the body.

It's the food you can turn into muscle and bone and nerve.

It gives you the mastery over your usual food—you want

that. What is life worth if you've got to keep dosing yourself as an invalid?

Red in the blood! get red in the blood!

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 429 Pearl Street, New York.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD

FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every

wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickel, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

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Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

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Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best

When you want the Best Hay Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

The Bank of Hawaii

LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

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Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

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Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

Judd Building, Fort Street.

COURT NOTES.

(From Saturday's daily)

SUBMITTED WITHOUT SUIT.

A submission without suit was yesterday filed in the First Circuit Court by the respective parties to a new case entitled John J. Grace vs. the Territory of Hawaii.

It is stated that the difference between the parties might be the subject of a civil action, but that the parties have agreed to submit the case without suit, for the reason that the amount in controversy is so small that the employment of counsel would be substantially a denial of the claim, and that as it is manifestly unfair that if the plaintiff is not represented by counsel that the matter in controversy should not be argued by counsel on behalf of the Territory. Upon this presentation Attorney-General Dole prays the court that the matter may be submitted for determination without argument and without briefs.

The statement of fact agreed upon and submitted is as follows:

"That said Grace is, and, during the month of February, 1900, was, a duly licensed physician and surgeon practicing said profession in Hilo, Hawaii. That in said February a policeman at Hilo aforesaid, without authority, justification or extenuation by law, shot and wounded a private citizen. That it immediately became necessary to extract the bullet from said wounded man. That the sheriff of Hawaii requested said Grace to perform said operation, promising him reasonable compensation for the service by the Department of the Attorney General. That said Grace performed said service in a skillful manner and rendered a bill therefor to the Attorney General's Department. That in order for the warrant to be drawn and paid in ordinary course, as a liability of the Attorney General's Department, one of the Departments of said Territory, it is necessary that said bill should be approved by the Attorney General. That the Attorney General, doubting whether said bill is a legal liability of his Department or of said Territory, and whether he has a lawful right to approve the same, declines to approve it without the sanction of this Court."

COURT NOTES.

In the case of Antonio Bright vs. David Kawanakoa, the defendant has filed an answer of general denial to the allegations of plaintiff's petition, by Kinney, Ballou & McClean, his attorneys. Judge Edging is now in Honolulu, and on Monday will take up the case which the First Judge of the First Circuit Court is disqualified to hear. Judge Edging was requested to come down from Kona for this purpose by the presiding Judge.

In the ejectment action of Samuel Andrews against Kalkena, upon motion of counsel for plaintiff and counsel for defendant consenting thereto, the Court yesterday ordered the demurrer continued until five days within which to amend his complaint. The demurrer was filed on November 4, 1900. J. L. Kauikou is the attorney for defendant.

DEMURRER OVERHELD.

By consent of counsel in the case of the Territory of Hawaii vs. Her Majesty Queen Liliuokalani and John H. Wilson, the Court has ordered the demurrer overruled pro forma in order to facilitate an early and final adjudication of the issues involved.

CAYLESS FOR THE BENCH.

It is assumed that a new First District Court Judge will be appointed as soon as the Presiding Judge retires, and it is understood that strong petitions will be sent to Washington recommending Edgar Cayless, clerk of the Senate, for the vacancy on the bench.

FEDERAL COURT.

Two new sections were added to the rules of the United States District Court yesterday, the provisions evidently arising through the recent publicity in regard to the "garbling" of which was disclaimed by both Court Reporter Keynolds and United States District Attorney Baird. The new sections are designed for the protection of court papers, and Judge Estee has given orders that they must be rigidly followed. The two sections in question are herewith quoted: "Section 24. The transcript of the testimony and exceptions on appeal or error in any cause, shall be submitted to opposing counsel for correction and approval; and if the counsel on both sides fail to agree upon and settle the testimony and exceptions within a reasonable time, the same shall be settled by the Court as soon as the record, evidence and exceptions are agreed upon or settled they shall be filed forthwith in the office of the clerk of this court, in which office they shall not be removed for any purpose, except on the order of the Court."

"Section 25. No papers or motions of any character shall be filed in this court in any matter, proceeding on appeal or error, nor will any matter or thing with reference thereto be heard or passed upon by the Court until the transcript of the evidence in the case is duly filed in the office of the clerk."

NATURALIZATIONS.

Antonio G. Silva, a native of Portugal, was naturalized by process of the United States District Court yesterday.

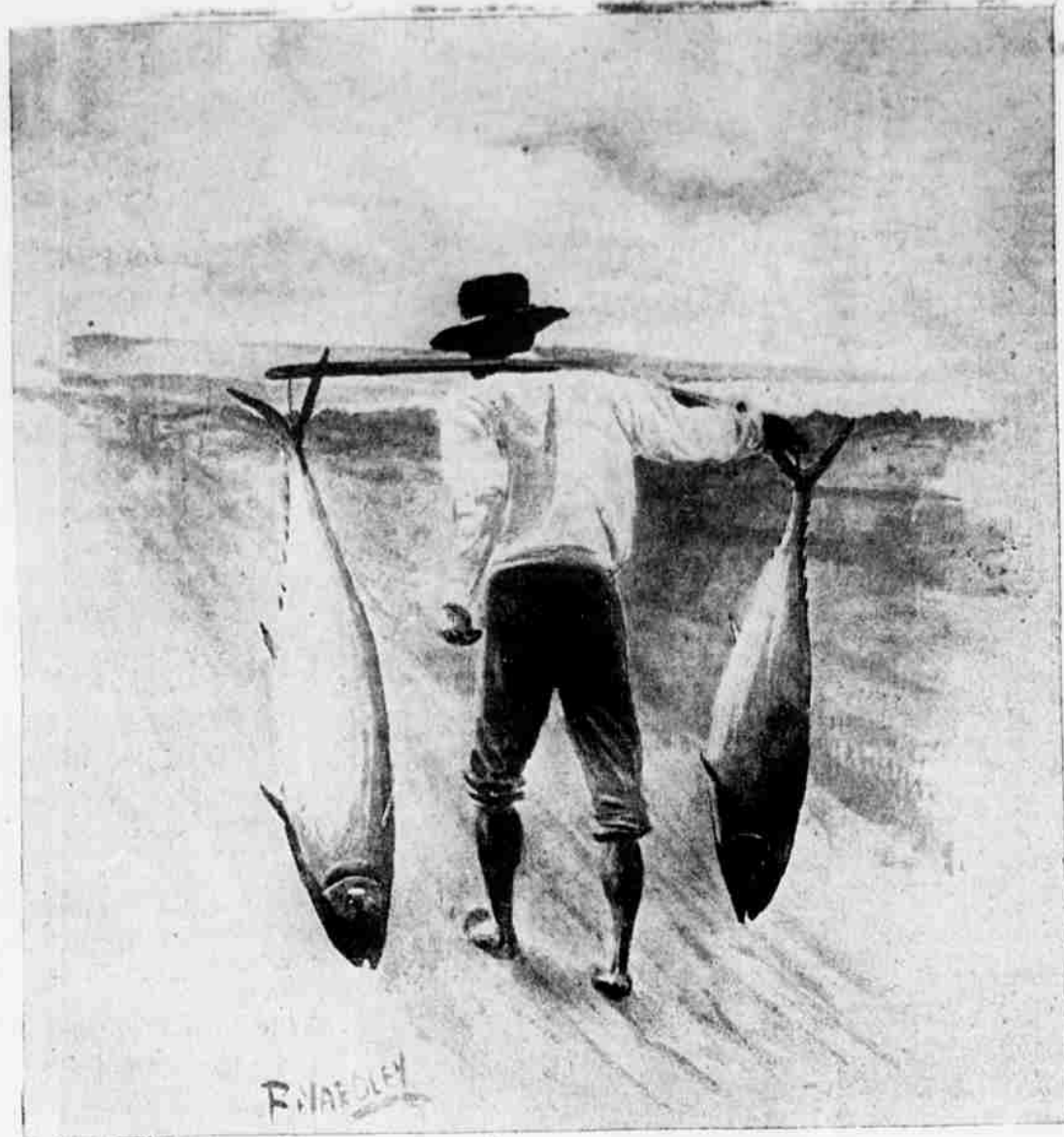
BANKERS PROTEST.

W. G. Irwin, Cecil Brown and P. C. Jones, representing the City's bankers, recently called upon H. B. Treasury Agent MacLennan to protest against the latter's method of computing interest. They explained that they figured his way of rating the interest made a loss to them of \$42.29 for each \$100,000 worth of bonds called in.

The Treasury Agent explains that he estimates interest upon the basis of 365 days in the year, while in Hawaii the system in general use is to reckon interest by the month. The Act providing for the redemption of the bonds was passed March 2, and interest could have been stopped then. Instead, however, the stoppage of interest was not made until May 1, and Mr. MacLennan is therefore of the opinion that bondholders are well off in receiving this additional interest.

A SPRAINED ANKLE QUICKLY CURED.

"At one time I suffered from a severe sprain of the ankle," says George W. Coffey, editor of the Guide, Washington, D. C. "After using several well recommended medicines without success, I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and am pleased to say that relief came as soon as I began its use, and a complete cure speedily followed. This remedy has also been used in my family for foot lock with the best results. I heartily recommend its use to all who may need a powerful liniment of this kind."—Boston Transcript.

HAWAII'S KING OF GAME
FISHES THE LEAPING TUNA

During the last few months the popular monthlies have almost simultaneously presented elaborately illustrated articles heralding the discovery of a new game fish, the leaping tuna of Catalina Island.

The salmon, the mahoeer, the barracuda, the ponderous jewfish, even king tarpon, have all been deposed by this latest monarch of the rod and reel.

An exclusive club, the coveted membership of which may only be obtained by the unaided capture of a hundred-pound tuna on rod and line, has been formed in honor of the finny fighter.

Special tackle, line or piano-wire breaking power, reels, mechanically brought to the highest pitch of multiplying perfection; rods in whose manufacture the greenheart pales of the world have been ransacked for lengths of the requisite strength and pliability; gaffs of thrice tempered steel, have all been brought into costly requisition.

The capture of a mighty tuna entitles, in piscatorial circles, a man to enter the front ranks of the craft, and look loftily upon the most skillful efforts of Isaac Walton, first pastmaster of the "complete art of angling." Indeed, the shades of Francis and of Walton, telling their time-worn captures of a thirty-pound pike, might well stand appalled before the man who has checked the first mad rush of this regent of the seas, and finally brought him, an exhausted, but unconquered mass of blue and silver, scaling near sixteen stone, to the gaff.

So far, Catalina Island claims the proud distinction of being the only place where the tuna leaps, and can therefore be seduced by trolling a bait near the surface. Not that the tuna is a denizen of California waters only. He is only a big horse mackerel, resplendent in the colors of that superbly liveried family, and exists in many seas. In the Mediterranean they call him the tunny, and Sicilian fishermen loop him by the score, as he chases the schools of sardines.

He is called by a dozen names. Here in Hawaii, we call him the "ulua," though we have never recognized his sporting qualities.

At Catalina where they respect the

tuna with a regard engendered by many a well fought fight, not always ending in victory for the man behind the reel, he was first found to be a game fish, and now the fame of him brings men who have fought the mahoeer in India, owners of salmon rivers in Scotland and Norway, keen fishermen, fresh from the slaughter of the silver-headed tarpon in Florida, all eager to conquer the Tuna rex.

The plausible explanation of why the tuna has been deemed to leap only at Catalina, is found in the fact that his habitat is in the deeps, where he is a terror to the flying fish, or other smaller fry, and hates the shallower regions of the shores.

At Catalina, where the volcanic cliffs of the islands find their foundations fathoms deep, within a comparatively short distance from the mainland, he has taken up his hunting ground.

It is early morning, the Pacific lies like a silver shield, and the tuna fishers are on the watch. Suddenly the surface splashes into a thousand fountains, scores of flying fish skim above the surface, eager to escape their pursuers. There is a surge of water and a gleaming form, instinct with life and hunger, hurls itself into the upper air with all the force of a form expressly designed for speed—another and another—it is the tuna! Rowboats and power launches put out each with an expectant angler, seated on a chair or stool, with an attendant local fisherman as guide and adviser to wield the ready gaff when opportunity may come, perhaps at midday, oftener not till sunset. Eight, ten, even seventeen hours have been known to pass with a tuna on the hook, hauling the boat hither and thither at will, even against the cautiously applied power of a gasoline launch propeller. Often, too, at the end of the day, after the exhausted fisherman has reluctantly yielded his rod to somebody else, the tuna, tired with a dogged all-day fight for liberty, has, with a last magnificent effort, torn his way to liberty, sometimes to be caught with life and hunger, jaws gashed, perhaps, by the gaff, floating on the trail of an out-going steamer—dead, but unconquered.

The bait is always a flying fish, the method always trolling, and in the strongest braided line, armored near the hook with silver-wired gimp, the wheel must be fortified with brakes of soaked moosehide, and be capable of holding the reel almost any morning, to multiply the reeled-in line with unusual rapidity. The tuna thinks nothing of morrily waiting off five hundred feet of line at the first rush, returning seaward at lightning speed to feel the upway angler.

Truly, this is sport royal, and one to prove a strong attraction to lovers of the gentle craft. And now Catalina must yield her selfish delight of owning the only hunting ground for the tuna.

Sportsmen coming to Hawaii will find the tuna plentiful in the deeps surrounding the Islands. Everyone is familiar with the ulua. It accompanies us homeward on the rear platform of the street cars, with a neat basket and handle of green ti leaves around its plump saddle.

"Oh, what a big mackerel!" is a common remark of visitors to the fish-

market, although the specimens in the stalls rarely run above twenty pounds in weight. Esteemed for its flesh, the ulua has hitherto been regarded as one of the ordinary foolish fishes, easily gilled in the nets of the Japanese fishermen. Rather should he be placed upon a proper pedestal, and his acquaintance sought by sportsmen, visiting and local.

He will be found awaiting challenges outside the reef almost any morning, passengers on incoming and outgoing steamers, seeing him flush the flying fish, dub him dolphin, but the term is a misnomer. No bulky monster, he! With his symmetry of modeling he can dart like an arrow round the dolphin at full speed, and the dolphin is no slouch at a record, either.

The accompanying illustration is a faithful reproduction by the Advertiser artist of a kodak picture secured by a writer on the spot. The snapshot was taken in Hilo, and will show that the tuna grows in Hawaiian waters to a size rendering him anything but a despicable antagonist.

Also, he leaps! In these waters, Catalina is not the sole depot for tuna fishers, nor muller the only game fish for Hawaiian rods.

Only, by way of necessary caution, the tuna should not be approached without due selection of tackle, or a tournament with the blue and silver knight will end in a smashed-up rod, and the loss of many yards of expensive line.

The home of Manager and Mrs. Ren-ton of Ewa plantation was the scene of a gay and festive gathering of guests last Wednesday evening, invited to witness the marriage of Miss Addie Helene Farmer to Mr. Samuel Le Preest, the well-known custom house broker of this City. The many friends of the contracting parties from Honolulu and the plantation were taken by special train to the manager's residence to witness the nuptials. The large double parlors and dining-hall were tastefully decorated for the occasion, pink and white carnations and streamers of Japanese crevelling.

The bride and groom were the recipients of many elegant and useful presents, a large table being covered with cut glass and silverware, hand-painted china, table linen and other things useful and ornamental.

After the wedding ceremony an informal reception was held, the many friends of the young couple offering congratulations and abundant good wishes. Mr. and Mrs. Le Preest will spend a short time at Waiolua, after which they will reside permanently in Honolulu.

Yesterday, President Milburn of the Pan-American Exposition Company received a marked copy of a Honolulu paper which contained an article by Mr. R. H. Stafford, formerly of Buffalo, in which the writer urged the Hawaiians to make some kind of an exhibit at the exposition.

"I cannot conceive," said Mr. Stafford, "how Hawaii can stand by and miss being represented at the biggest show on earth. Hawaii is a part of the United States, and a very important part, and her people ought not to be allowed to forget it. If they would get a concession and build a thatched bungalow on the native architectural plan, it would prove one of the great attractions of the exposition, and if they wanted to, natives could send an exhibit which would tower far above anything the States will have to offer."—Buffalo (N. Y.) Express.

A few drops of any perfumed oil will secure libraries from the consuming effects of mildew and damp. Russian leather, which is perfumed with the tar of the birch tree, never molds; and merchants suffer large losses of this article in the London docks in the most careless manner, knowing that it can sustain no injury from

soaked moosehide, and be capable of holding the reel almost any morning, to multiply the reeled-in line with unusual rapidity. The tuna thinks nothing of morrily waiting off five hundred feet of line at the first rush, returning seaward at lightning speed to feel the upway angler.

Truly, this is sport royal, and one to prove a strong attraction to lovers of the gentle craft. And now Catalina must yield her selfish delight of owning the only hunting ground for the tuna.

Sportsmen coming to Hawaii will find the tuna plentiful in the deeps surrounding the Islands. Everyone is familiar with the ulua. It accompanies us homeward on the rear platform of the street cars, with a neat basket and handle of green ti leaves around its plump saddle.

"Oh, what a big mackerel!" is a common remark of visitors to the fish-market, although the specimens in the stalls rarely run above twenty pounds in weight. Esteemed for its flesh, the ulua has hitherto been regarded as one of the ordinary foolish fishes, easily gilled in the nets of the Japanese fishermen. Rather should he be placed upon a proper pedestal, and his acquaintance sought by sportsmen, visiting and local.

He will be found awaiting challenges outside the reef almost any morning, passengers on incoming and outgoing steamers, seeing him flush the flying fish, dub him dolphin, but the term is a misnomer. No bulky monster, he! With his symmetry of modeling he can dart like an arrow round the dolphin at full speed, and the dolphin is no slouch at a record, either.

The accompanying illustration is a faithful reproduction by the Advertiser artist of a kodak picture secured by a writer on the spot. The snapshot was taken in Hilo, and will show that the tuna grows in Hawaiian waters to a size rendering him anything but a despicable antagonist.

Also, he leaps! In these waters, Catalina is not the sole depot for tuna fishers, nor muller the only game fish for Hawaiian rods.

Only, by way of necessary caution, the tuna should not be approached without due selection of tackle, or a tournament with the blue and silver knight will end in a smashed-up rod, and the loss of many yards of expensive line.

The home of Manager and Mrs. Ren-ton of Ewa plantation was the scene of a gay and festive gathering of guests last Wednesday evening, invited to witness the marriage of Miss Addie Helene Farmer to Mr. Samuel Le Preest, the well-known custom house broker of this City. The many friends of the contracting parties from Honolulu and the plantation were taken by special train to the manager's residence to witness the nuptials. The large double parlors and dining-hall were tastefully decorated for the occasion, pink and white carnations and streamers of Japanese crevelling.

The bride and groom were the recipients of many elegant and useful presents, a large table being covered with cut glass and silverware, hand-painted china, table linen and other things useful and ornamental.

After the wedding ceremony an informal reception was held, the many friends of the young couple offering congratulations and abundant good wishes. Mr. and Mrs. Le Preest will spend a short time at Waiolua, after which they will reside permanently in Honolulu.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
Chlorodyne
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Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Vice-Chancellor S. W. PAGE WOOD stated yesterday in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant, Phelan, was deliberately untrue, and he refused to say it had been sworn to. See The Times Jan. 15, 1904.

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Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Colombia, writes: "Two doses completely cured me of cholera."

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THE MACONDRAYS DIVORCED.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—Mrs. Madeleine Macondray put a divorce yesterday record time from Robert Arthur Macondray, to whom she was married last August at Trinity Church, while all society looked on.

Less than a week ago suit for divorce was filed, the young husband being accused of various sins of omission and commission grouped under the general head, "Mental cruelty." The defendant filed no answer, and was not present in court when the wife's petition came up for hearing.

Mrs. Macondray took the stand in her own behalf and told the Court how Macondray had deceived and abused her. She testified that he had sworn at her, thrown volumes of light and heavy literature at her defenseless head; had often been absent from home on pretexts that lasted several days, and had failed to provide for her, so that she was forced to seek refuge at her mother's house.

Ethel Custy of 336 Frederick street, who let the rooms occupied by the Macondrays, corroborated this testimony. Mrs. W. G. Richardson, mother of Mrs. Macondray, told what she knew of her daughter's troubles.

Judge Cook granted the plaintiff a divorce on the grounds of cruelty, and gave plaintiff permission to resume her maiden name.

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